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Canada's Problem of Defense: Dominion Hopes for Neutrality But Admits Strong Empire Ties

Sanctions Opened Whole Question of Future Responsibility

World-Conscious

$10,000,000 Naval and Air Program Gets Under Way at Ottawa

Canadian Conversations
VI

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — While present fascist tendencies in Europe array themselves against democratic ideals and constitute a challenge to British prestige, Canada is turning to a keener consideration of its Empire responsibilities against such time as the Dominion again may be called to Britain's defense.

With its Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, recently returned from viewing world affairs from the conference table of the League of Nations; with a $10,000,000 naval and aerial defense program now underway; with speakers at home and from abroad emphasizing the issue brought into focus by the imposition of sanctions against Italy last October, Canada has developed an active world consciousness.

Plenty of Discussion

Today increasing demands for a definite analysis of its foreign policy, its attitude toward national defense, external relations and Empire alignments, are finding response in free discussions in private, on public rostrums, and by the press, which combine to furnish a rather comprehensive exposition of Dominion opinion.

On the face of things, it is not difficult to assume that Canada's proverbially peaceful attitude has not changed. As a nation it has nothing to gain by the sword. On the contrary, knowledge that it has already paid $4,702,268,368 as its share of the cost of the World War and that it continues to pay at the rate of $158,000,000 a year, is not conducive to a favorable consideration of any commitment which may operate automatically to entail another expenditionary venture.

Sees Its Obligations

This does not mean, however, that Canada is unmindful of its obligations toward Great Britain. Rather it implies that Canada will continue to insist upon its privilege of self-determination. If deciding to participate in any future war as a member of the British Commonwealth it shall be only after favorable action by the Dominion Parliament.

Prime Minister King has consistently emphasized the autonomy of Canada. On his return to Ottawa he declared that his recent visit abroad resulted in no change in his attitude. He says he made no commitments for Empire defense. While in London, although he discussed defense matters from a world angle, he did not specifically refer to either Canadian or Empire relations in this regard.

Careful at Geneva

In his speech before the League of Nations Assembly, Mr. King, while reaffirming Canadian adherence to the fundamentals of the Covenant, nevertheless, declared that "any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances—the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the area involved."

The Prime Minister explained, however, that this does not mean that under no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor.

Besides its general interest in its League delegation and what their visit to Geneva brought forth, Canada has been much stirred by the remarks of visiting noblemen who have taken occasion to point out its comparative defenselessness in the light of a shrinking world. Notable among these was Viscount Elibank, chairman of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the essence of whose remarks was to point out Canada's vulnerability in case of air attack, to emphasize the need for co-operation on the part of members of the Commonwealth of Nations to maintain the "red route" in the face of competition, and to call on Cana-

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By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Miners Summons Green to Explain Suspension Acts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The United Mine Workers said today William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had been summoned to appear before the Mine Workers' executive board to explain his part in the mine union's suspension from the federation.

Miners' officials made public a summons which it said had been served on Mr. Green, informing him the executive board would meet here Nov. 16 to review Mr. Green's "participation in conspiracy to suspend the United Mine Workers of America from membership in the American Federation of Labor," his "failure to adhere and conform to the policies of the United Mine Workers," continuance of "association and fraternization with avowed enemies of the United Mine Workers" subsequent to its suspension by the federation and "distortion and misrepresentation of aims and objectives" of the mine union.

Green Is a Member

Mr. Green is a member of the Mine Workers, of which John L. Lewis is president.

Mr. Lewis is head of the Committee for Industrial Organization which is seeking to organize all workers in each big industry into one big union.

As a result of this activity, the Mine Workers and nine other

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Catalans Aid Loyalists To Repel Rebels

Reinforcements Rushed to Aid Madrid Government Holding Capital

Stern Resistance

MADRID, Nov. 11 (AP)—Large Catalan reinforcements were rushed into defense positions along the Manzanares river today to bolster the Government lines against insurgent assaults on northwest Madrid.

Fascist bombardment of the capital continue during the morning with several shells falling near the Ministry of Marine, across the river from the insurgent batteries.

Damage by Fire

The dangerous fire which for a time threatened the northwestern area was brought under control.

The flames damaged buildings near the North Station, burned part of the Montana barracks and swept through small sections of the city near the former royal palace.

Government lines held the fascists back from the river bridges as socialist fighting planes and artillery rained steel into the insurgent positions inside the Casa del Campo.

German Flyers With Rebels?

An insurgent aviator who deserted to the Government forces at Alcala de Henares with a German plane loaded with bombs was quoted by socialist officials as saying that German fascists were flying planes directly into Spain, crossing France at night.

He also declared there were a considerable number of Germans and Italians serving in technical posts with the insurgents, Government officers said.

The Madrid press reported heavy losses in the fascist ranks during yesterday's fighting, placing the death toll as high as 3000.

Stubborn Resistance

Socialist commanders attributed the slowness of the insurgent attack on the capital to stubborn resistance of Government troops operating in the southwest sector near Aranjuez, where fascist communications were declared weakened.

The high command reported that virtually all of Madrid's Toledo District, near the bridge on the Toledo-Madrid highway, was in the hands of the Government. The fascists still were seeking to find a road through the eastern section of the Casa del Campo, meeting with stiff socialist resistance, commanders asserted.

VALENCIA, Spain, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced today from its new headquarters here that relief forces were leaving for the Madrid front as fast as they could be organized and concentrated.

The question of nationals in foreign lands as pretext for intervention is dealt with in the leading article of today's Magazine Section.

New Tax Policy Seen to Modify Surplus Impost

President, However, to Seek Retention of Levy Upon Undivided Profits

'On to Buenos Aires'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Preparatory to his virtually certain departure for Buenos Aires early next week, President Roosevelt was today going over outstanding and impending policies for the coming year—many of which he was ready to discuss in a general way at his press conference.

Main points now emerging in what the Chief Executive described as the discussion stage are:

1. No new taxes are now contemplated by the President for recommendation to Congress.

2. Revision of the corporation surplus tax is under consideration, but he would not make such amendment retroactive to cover 1936, on the ground that "we need the money" to be collected for the current year.

3. The 1937 budget is expected to be somewhat smaller than that for 1936, although the President refused to forecast specific reductions and the exact date at which a balanced budget might be expected.

Relief

4. Relief expenditures for the next fiscal year will not be estimated definitely until March, 1937, instead of January. Supplementary appropriations for the present fiscal year, however, are expected to compensate for the additional load produced by the drought.

5. Emergency offices and bureaus, like the Resettlement Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, are now gradually being converted into permanent functions of the Government.

6. As for farm and NRA policies, the Administration is listening to the views of farm leaders and industrial and labor spokesmen, respectively, searching for constitutional methods of achieving the original objectives. The President denied that he had in view any plan for seeking a constitutional amendment.

To Buenos Aires

In disclosing these various projects of the Administration, President Roosevelt last night cautioned newspaper men about being too specific, but he freely answered questions running the entire gamut of his policies.

First, he confirmed once more, in more concrete terms, his project of going to Buenos Aires, by saying that he had just congratulated a press association reporter, standing beside him, on the fact that the reporter had already crossed the equator, and hence would not come in for the usual initiation. The President himself, never having crossed the "line," intimated that an induction into King Neptune's rites was before him. He said, however, that his plans would not be ready to announce before next Sunday evening. The general expectation is that he will leave Washington on Nov. 16, embarking from Charleston, S. C.

Chief problem left behind is the federal budget, which the President said would not be altogether complete before he leaves, but the general outlines will be finished. He will still have about ten days in Decem-

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Rome Entente Meets at Vienna

Austria and Hungary Move to Recognize Italy's Empire

Talks Show Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 11—Official announcement by the Austrian Government that the Rome Protocol powers which are meeting here today are attending special services to celebrate the birthday of the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," is held here as tantamount to formal recognition by Austria of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Hungary is understood to be taking the same line as Austria on this matter.

The Foreign Ministers of the three states that signed the "Rome Protocols" in the capital of Italy on May 14, 1934, meet for their first Central European Conference. It is a part of their plan to confer frequently like the Little Entente—but, heretofore, the meetings have been in Italy.

Ciano on Deck

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian representative and Foreign Minister, has already been here two days, repaying a visit that the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Guido Schmidt, made to Italy in September. Kolomon von Kánya, the Hungarian Minister, arrived last night. These men, and the experts accompanying them, are holding their conferences in the famous Ballhaus, where some of the most momentous and brilliant congresses in European history have taken place and where the whole fate of Europe has more than once been determined. But they themselves are making no great decisions. The conference is more a demonstration than anything else.

The so-called Rome Protocol States want to demonstrate their importance and unity in relation to their neighbors—and not least toward Germany.

Tightens Commercial Ties

Meanwhile, a new supplementary trade agreement has been signed here last week between Austria and Italy. Though heralded as drawing the bonds between the two countries still closer, it is in reality an attempt to readjust some of the commercial ties which have been loosened through depreciation of the lira.

Business circles, however, are not particularly sanguine that it will even restore Austrian exports to their previous level and the Government has announced a subsidy amounting to $3,000,000 to help Austrian merchants trading with countries whose currencies have been depreciated.

Trade conversations with Germany are also being speeded up, and it is hoped thereby to increase the sale of Austrian agricultural products in the Reich.

Like Little Entente

The alliance, or league, or entente between Italy, Austria, and Hungary was formed largely as a counter force to the Little Entente. Those three states heralded their unity and importance at frequent elaborately staged conferences, and the three Rome Protocol states decided to do the same. Generally speaking, their methods of working have been very similar to those of the Little Entente.

If one should ask why Italy, Hungary, and Austria are pooling their diplomatic forces, he would not have to search far for an answer. Italy, as the least influential of the Great Powers of Europe, wished to gain in power and prestige, so it had to combine with other states. It had claims upon parts of Yugoslavia, serious disputes with France, and vital differences of opinion with Germany, so it could not easily co-operate with them. The natural course was to join with the two little states, Austria and

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By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Modeled on Little Entente
Italy, Austria and Hungary (Shown in Black) Form New Central European Bloc With Common Aims

Chrysler Melon, $23,729,150; Stock in '32 Worth $5 a Share

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation announced yesterday a dividend of $5.50 a share on its common stock, adding $23,729,150 to the mounting stream of year-end payments to shareholders in American industry.

The payment was accepted in financial circles as indication the directors aimed to pay out most or all of the big motor maker's record 1936 earnings to avoid the federal surtax upon undistributed surplus.

It brought total dividends for the year to $12 a share, the highest in the corporation's history. Earnings in the first nine months totaled $41,975,327, equal to $9.63 a share, compared with $23,184,457, or $5.35 a share in the like period last year.

Gulf Oil Melon Also

The Christmas melon harvest, the richest Wall Street has seen in several years, growing out of robust industrial expansion, also was augmented by news from Pittsburgh of a 100 per cent stock dividend and a 50 cent cash special payment by Gulf Oil Corporation.

Columbian Carbon Company ordered a special dividend of $1.25 for shareholders and a bonus of $50 each for workers, numbering about 1500.

The Chrysler payment is due some 30,000 shareholders on Dec. 14 for names on record Nov. 20. About the same time it plans to distribute a bonus of $4,000,000 to workers, announced last week.

Sold at $5 a Share

The $5.50 dividend turned the thoughts of many in the financial district to the time in 1932, around the bottom of the bear market, when Chrysler's stock sold at $5 a share.

Soon after the announcement, wires brought reports Chrysler had sold at $138 a share on the San Francisco Exchange, where trading was still in progress after the New York Stock Exchange closed. The New York close was slightly under $136. The 1928 bull market peak was $140.75.

Poised for a new selling season, marked by the opening of the annual New York Motor Show, W. P. Chrysler, the chairman, looked back in a statement on a successful spring and summer and forward to "encouraging prospects for the balance of the year."

Sales Are Mounting

Sales in the nine months ended with September totaled 768,503 units compared with 599,415 in the same 1935 months. They were valued at $479,819,688 against $366,711,178.

Indicated profit for the three months ended Sept. 30, was $12,501,591, or $2.80 a share, compared with $4,525,148, or $1.04 a share in the same period last year. The total for nine months was after a reserve of $12,097,951 for taxes, including the federal surtax on undivided profit.

The Chrysler announcement followed within 24 hours action of General Motors in paying a $1.50 year-end dividend, entailing an outlay of $65,200,000, raising wages 5 cents an hour and ordering a special disbursement of $10,000,000 for employees.

Eastman Stockholders And Workers Get $3,908,000

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—A wage dividend of $2,220,000, more than $1,000,000 in excess of the 1936 payment, was declared today by the Eastman Kodak Company. It is payable March 1, 1937.

An extra common stock dividend of 75 cents a share, aggregating $1,688,000, was declared at the same meeting, payable Dec. 10 to stockholders of record Nov. 20. This was in addition to the declaration of common stock dividends amounting to $1.50 a share, and the regular 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock, both of which will be paid Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 5.

Each employee who has completed five years' service on Dec. 26 and who is in the service of the company March 1, 1937, will receive a check for a little more than four times his average wage per week during the last five years.

Johns-Manville Raises Wages of 3500 Workers

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11 (AP)—Wage increases for 1500 employees of the Johns-Manville Company at Manville and approximately 2000 workers at the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, were announced yesterday.

A. R. Fisher, general manager of Johns-Manville, said a 5 per cent pay increase for all hour and piece workers would go into effect Monday.

J. H. McMurray, Calco general manager, said a 5 per cent increase has been put into effect for all employees getting less than $2500 a year. He also announced a pension fund for workers with 10-years service, who retire or are incapacitated, and said vacation allowances would be continued.

Yellow Truck Raises Pay

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, a General Motors subsidiary, announced today a five-cents-an-hour wage increase for all employees paid on an hourly basis and the distribution of a $250,000 "appreciation fund." The wage increase will be effective Nov. 15.

Nations Voice Peace Plea On Armistice Day

Millions Join in Prayer; Veterans Parade—Memorial Exercises

International Bond

Former Soldiers March Through Streets to Services in Boston Common

By the Associated Press

The 18th anniversary of the armistice ending the World War in 1918 was the occasion today for pleas for everlasting peace, as many nations held commemorative exercises for fallen heroes of the combat.

There was the usual variety in the manner of observance, but the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in each nation—the hour the order, "Cease firing," was issued in 1918—struck with a common sound.

Cathedrals, churches and synagogues drew millions to worship and prayer. There were parades with martial music reminiscent of war days.

To President Roosevelt, wartime Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. John J. Pershing, last survivor of the Allied High Command, fell the leadership of the United States' observance—a pilgrimage to the great white tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

At 11 o'clock two minutes were set aside for a pause in the nation's activity.

Boston observed Armistice Day with two veteran organization parades, exercises on Boston Common at 11 a. m., and a continuous service of intercession for world peace in Episcopal churches of the city. Downtown department stores reopened for business at 1 p. m.

In New York's Times Square, traffic was ordered stopped and taps sounded.

In Great Britain, King Edward VIII stood at the Cenotaph, London's war memorial, to pay tribute for the first time as Sovereign. At the base of the monument he laid a wreath, while two of his brothers, the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent, attended.

The "Popular Front" Government in France stationed guards in Paris, to stay possible clashes of political rivals as Frenchmen marched in commemoration.

Italy, which celebrated a week ago the anniversary of the victory of the Italian Army over the Austrians in 1918, observed the sixty-seventh birthday of King Victor Emmanuel. Fascist troops paraded before the King and Premier Mussolini.

In Belgium, King Leopold fastened a Cross of Fire upon the tomb of the nation's Unknown Soldier, not far from the famed battlefields of Flanders.

Woodring Urges Nation To Unite for Peace In Armistice Day Address

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—In the name of the unknown soldier, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, today called upon the American people to unite in an endeavor to preserve peace—"at home as well as abroad."

The War Secretary made the principal address at Armistice Day celemonies in Arlington National Cemetery, attended by President Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing and a host of others who paid tribute at the shrine symbolic of America's honored dead.

"In paying homage to those who achieved victory by the sword, we must not forget the great bloodless victories of peace, which have enabled us to protect our principles and ideals," Mr. Woodring said. "Our comrade, the unknown soldier, and those who marched with him, loved peace. They fought for peace. To their sacrifice, we owe our peace. In their name, we must preserve our peace."

Asserting that America's foreign policy today "is a positive factor in the affairs of the world," the speaker pointed to the Government's "Good Neighbor" policy, its efforts to promote trade and its co-operation with other powers in recent monetary moves as factors which he said have fostered international good will.

"The world looks toward peace," he added. "In this advance, we must show the way."

President Roosevelt went to the grave with General Pershing, last survivor of the allied high command.

Consuls Help Celebrate Armistice at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—"How do you do!"—spoken in a dozen languages gave one Chicago Armistice anniversary observance an appropriate tone of peace and good will.

Consular representatives of some 20 nations joined members of the North Central Kiwanis Club yesterday in a unique celebration, emphasizing in tangible, practical fashion the international friendship motive underlyng the occasion.

The consuls, most of them nationals of the countries they represented, and including those from nations who were enemies in the World War, returned the salutations of the Kiwanis spokesmen in their own tongues. Few Kiwanians under-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Fascism—Britain Tackles a New Problem

Great Britain soberly studies its "public order" bill, the text of which is published today. Plainly the bill has two main objectives—first, the prevention of such rioting as occurred when the British fascists tried to march into London's East End; second, the protection of political gatherings from violent outbreaks.

While the British are undoubtedly opposed to private armies in uniform and to political violence, the thinking British know that statecraft confronts a delicate task in moving against this kind of abuse. In outlawing that which disturbs the peace, the State must guard against creating an instrumentality that can be used to suppress free speech and civil rights. This is one of the great dilemmas of democracy.

British bill bans private political armies: Page 3.

Husking—80-Minute Race Won With 21 Bushels

Carl Carlson, Iowa farmer, is champion corn husker of the United States. He slogged and clumped through a sea of mud, crunching ears from their stalks for 80 minutes, catapulting the denuded ears against the bang-board at an ear-a-second clip. He wound up with 21.039 bushels shucked. This is not an imposing record, but a poor stand of corn, small ears and spongy footing are blamed for that fact. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people in more than 40,000 cars came to cheer and remain to celebrate.

Britain—Now Uncommitted on Foreign Aid

Great Britain's parliamentary session produces at least three declarations that the British people and the Continent will analyze with the most lively interest. They are as follows:

1. Sir Samuel Hoare, first Lord of the Admiralty, announces that Great Britain today, unlike 1914, has no definite commitment with France or any power to necessitate the sending of its army on foreign soil. Great Britain hasn't said "yes" and it hasn't said "no," but will make its decision as the problem arises.

(Commentators are already pointing out that Sir Samuel spoke only of the army, and French military experts have reposed little dependence on the British land forces. It is the British air and naval power that matters. Also recalled is Mr. David Lloyd George's declaration that neither he nor the rest of the prewar British Cabinet knew of an Anglo-French military arrangement for six years after it had been made.

2. Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, outlines a scheme for defending London against air bombardments. An immense system of air nets, anchored to balloons, is the plan.

3. Sir Thomas announces that Britain finds nothing in the modernization of war to outmode British confidence in its navy. He indicated that inventors were hard at work seeking battleship armor that would be impregnable to air bombs. The British arms program is to continue full steam until 1940.

Vienna—Signatories of Rome Protocol Meet

Europe's most important piece of diplomatic business of the day is the convening, in Vienna, of the signatories of the Rome Protocol, the signatories being Italy, Austria and Hungary.

There is some evidence to justify the assumption that the conference may witness the following action:

1. Recognition by Austria and Hungary of Italy's conquest of

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Steel Workers' Rise Said to Rest Upon Sliding Scale Plan

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 11 (AP)—Steel workers faced a possibility today of losing their 10 per cent wage increase unless they accept provisions for a sliding scale, based on costs of living.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, told the newly organized district council of employee representatives in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown district:

"The decision on granting the increase to those who do not sign the agreement must come from the New York officials of the corporation.

"I do not know whether those failing to sign will get the raise."

The district council has accepted the increase of 10 per cent, but expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of the wage boost—estimated to add $10,000,000 to pay rolls in the Pittsburgh district before Christmas—and the fluctuating scale.

In opposing the cost of living wage raise clause, the council members said signing an agreement to fasten wages to the federal index would tie their hands on further salary increases. They added that living costs haven't fluctuated 15 per cent—the amount of change necessary for wage revision—in any of the last 10 years.

Meanwhile steel men said details are being worked out to apply the wage increase also to 50,000 "white collar" workers in the industry. One official said he expected all office workers receiving less than $5000 a year to share in the boost.

The smaller steel companies continued to swing into line for the general increase. The Wheeling Steel Corporation, the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, the Harrisburg Steel Corporation and the Central Iron and Steel Company all announced high wages.

Economics in the News

George N. Peek's Ideas on Foreign Trade—Antithesis to the Hull Policy—The Game of Beggar-My-Neighbor

By H. B. E.

George N. Peek's ideas on foreign trade policy played a great part in shaping Governor Landon's campaign. He took them to Topeka after his resignation from his post as special adviser on foreign trade to the President. Now we have those ideas enshrined in a book written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther called "Why Quit Our Own?" The book has been extensively circulated by the Chemical Foundation. I must have been on three mailing lists, for I got three copies, and I assume that thousands of other folk were similarly favored.

In Washington Mr. Peek used to plead his case while Secretary Hull was engaged in carrying out precisely the opposite doctrine. The relation between the two, in consequence, was not exactly harmonious. But the President's penchant for allowing two opposite theories to fight it out in Washington counsels did not make the spectacle as incongruous as it might otherwise have seemed.

Mr. Peek wants "selective" imports and exports; in short, direct barter. A foreign trade board located in Washington would do the selecting. Its job would be to dicker with other countries on the basis of exclusive deals. Secretary Hull, on the contrary, believes in individual freedom to trade. The job of government he would restrict to the establishment of a single tariff system, applicable, with certain exceptions, to the entire world of trading nations.

Both theories fly under the banner of reciprocity!

It was in defense of his definition of reciprocity that Secretary Hull went campaigning in the Middle West. His were among the most effective speeches delivered in the campaign—so effective, indeed, that Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly, told me before the election that "the most unfortunate result to Governor Landon of his speeches on foreign trade was that they sent Secretary Hull out on the warpath."

The ideas back of the Hull policy have already been outlined here. Mr. Peek's now deserve a place. Fundamental is his suggestion of a foreign trade commission. It is surprising because of Mr. Peek's attitude toward New Deal farm policy, which he attacks as regimentation, collectivism, socialized agriculture. In spite of his demand for a return to individual freedom in farming, he would introduce regimentation into foreign trade.

Yet the inconsistency of Mr. Peek's position is not singular. It is just as difficult to see the larger implications of one's individual interests as it is to see the larger implications of one's pet ideas. Government bounties to the other fellow are apt to appear as—plain bounties. To oneself they may look like national necessities, or shall we say, planning. We have seen the ultimate in rationalization in the matter of the protective tariff. A national tariff policy has been perverted into a protective policy for precisely those special industrial interests which are most vocal against a bounty system for anybody else. There are many, many minds besides Mr. Peek's to which inconsistency is no hobgoblin.

At present anybody may seek to sell any kind of American goods abroad and buy any kind of foreign goods from abroad. Under the Peek system the final say on what should be bought and sold in foreign trade would be reserved by the Government. Nor would the control be limited to trade in goods. All transacting with foreigners might have to get the OK of some government department.

For instance, the dollar payments of American importers of rubber from the Dutch East Indies

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All-Front Peace Advance Arranged for Armistice Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10—Peace organizations unprecedentedly mobilized, bid fair to play an enhanced role in Armistice Day celebrations this year. Led by the comparatively new Emergency Peace Campaign, peace organizations such as the Quakers, Mennonites and Peace Volunteers will hold observanees.

Speakers on both coasts of the United States will participate in the Emergency Peace Campaign's program, scheduled for the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

"Women's Peace Proposals" will be the subject on which Kathleen Norris, author and lecturer, will talk from California; Jeanette Rankin, Congresswoman who voted against war in 1917, will discuss legislation along peace lines; Dorothy Fosdick will speak from the standpoint of youth; Margaret Sangster of the Christian Herald staff will talk on religion and war; Dorothy D. Bromley, newspaper writer, will discuss peace work and the press, and Mary Van Kleeck, social security worker, will speak of the effect of war on economic security.

Mass meetings held last spring in 278 centers all over the country, opened the Emergency Peace Campaign's two-year effort to bring about united action by the many different groups working to keep the United States out of war. During the summer, 42 teams of college students, trained as Peace Volunteers, were sent out by the campaign to rural districts in 22 states, where they worked to stimulate interest in international relations and the maintenance of world peace. In many instances permanent forum groups were established.

In the spring a single mass meeting was held in each city in order to attract public attention. Now, in the fall Emergency Peace Campaign drive, speakers are being sent to address a number of small meetings in the different communities—each held under the auspices of local organizations.

The complete schedule, according to Fred Atkins Moore who is in charge of the speakers' bureau at the campaign's headquarters in Philadelphia, provides for talks by 300 educators, ministers and leaders in other fields, before luncheon clubs, women's clubs, labor groups, farm organizations, churches, schools and colleges, and other groups in 500 cities.

On Armistice Day eve community gatherings have been arranged in a number of cities at which three groups of people will be brought together, it is hoped—those who are interested in the general idea of peace education and peace action, those who wish to renounce war entirely except in the case of invasion of the United States, and those who have completely renounced participation in any war, such as the Quakers and Mennonites. The directors of the campaign feel that members of these three groups can unite in working for the common objective of keeping the United States out of war.

A meeting will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, where Senator Gerald P. Nye will be heard.

In a "program for governmental action," which it has just issued, the Emergency Peace Campaign opposes universal draft laws, as advocated in the Industrial Mobilization Plan, and "all infringements of political and civil liberties, such as teachers' oath laws and disaffection bills." Other points in this program are:

"Stronger neutrality legislation providing for mandatory embargoes on munitions, loans, credits and all essential war materials, to belligerents.

"Revision of the Government's military and naval policy, so that it is restricted to the protection of the continental United States against invasion, as a first step toward universal total disarmament.

"Reciprocal trade agreements which include all nations, and the calling of international conferences to consider currency stabilization and access to raw materials and markets.

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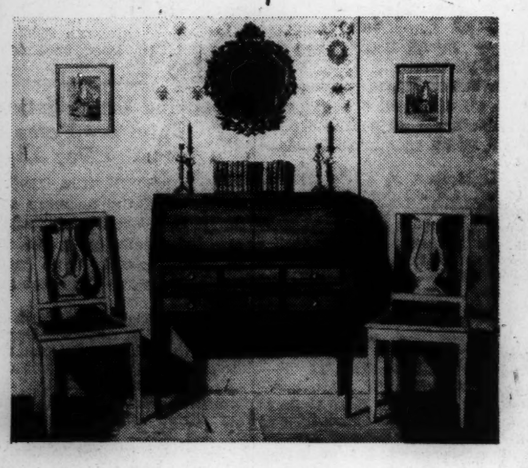

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New York Drafts Revised Code Of City Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Obsolete statutes, like one prohibiting the driving of pigs in Broadway, are to be erased from the laws of New York city in an administrative code which is now being drafted for submission to the Legislature. Preparation of the code, which is held in many quarters to be as important an undertaking as the drafting of the new city charter approved by the electorate on Nov. 3, has been going on quietly for months, and is now about half completed, according to a report by the Board of Statutory Consolidation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The work of revision was authorized by the last Legislature, and the statutory board named, consisting of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, Timothy J. Sullivan, aldermanic president, and Paul Wendells, corporation council. Assistant Corporation Counsel Reuben A. Lazerus was assigned as counsel and executive officer.

This body at once started compiling a card index of every law, state, federal and local, applying to New York city which had been enacted in the last 100 years.

Court Decisions Noted

Along with this record, the board undertook to compile a short digest of every court decision relating to each of these laws upon which the judiciary had been called upon to pass. With such a digest before it, the board would be able to draft a new "living law" for submission to the Legislature either in 1937 or 1938.

"In many respects the survey undertaken by this board is a pioneer effort," the report says. "Previous compilations were confined to the ascertainment of a single kind of information, that is, legislation of a particular class, of a general character, or of one or two of the categories of the plan adopted for our work. Never before, however, had so ambitious a program as ours been undertaken by any governmental or private body.

Exhaustive Study

"It is our purpose to cull from the records all the information to be used ultimately in compiling a report of the sources and development of the law affecting the interests of the city of New York and to publish a concise restatement of the live law completely annotated with adjudications whenever litigated. Our researches are not limited to the charter or to any particular branch of local law, but entail an exhaustive study of the whole body of general, special and local law.

"The main purpose of our work is to draw together the many scattered, loose and carelessly enacted provisions of law into a compact whole, precisely indexed to the end that the officials of the city will have for ready reference a clear statement of the powers and duties with which they are charged."

'K2' Second Highest Peak

The second highest peak in the world is unnamed. Towering 28,250 feet in Tibet, it is designated on maps as "K2."

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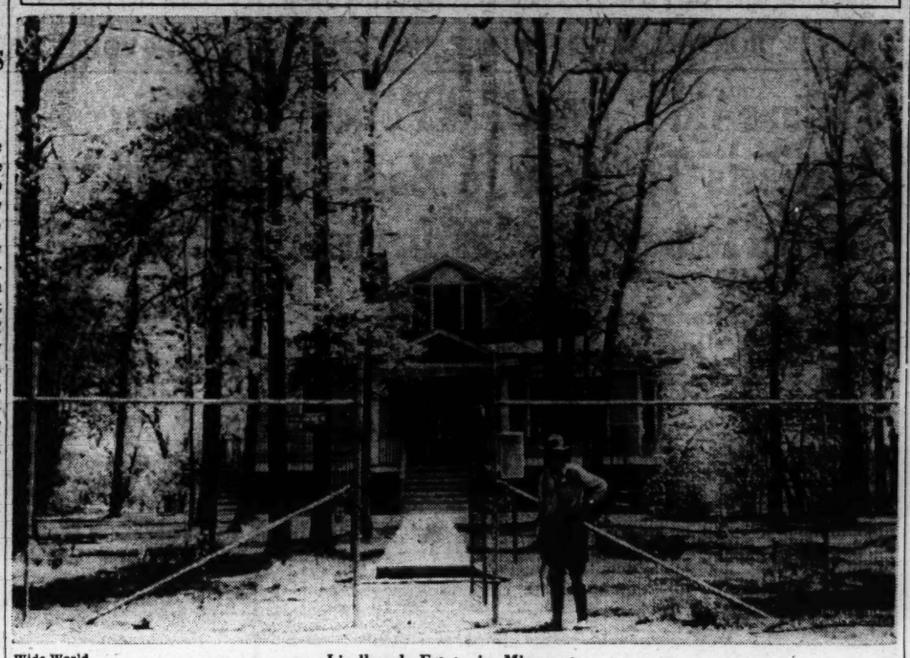

Wide World

Lindbergh Estate in Minnesota
Boyhood Home of Flier, Visited by Thousands, Becomes Central Landmark of State Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE FALLS, Minn.—The old homestead where Charles A. Lindbergh spent his boyhood has been made the central portion of a state park.

Twenty-three thousand dollars in WPA funds were apportioned to the project last spring, which paid 50 workmen in rejuvenating the beautiful old estate, which has been trampled by upward of 50,000 pairs of feet a year since the flier's Atlantic crossing in 1927.

The house itself has been repaired and refurnished exactly as it was when the boy Lindbergh lived there. It was in 1920 that Charles took to aerial barnstorming and left the family home. Born in Detroit, his parents had brought him to Little Falls in 1902. A year after his Atlantic flight, Congress rejected a plan to turn the homestead into a park, but the State of Minnesota established it as a park in 1931. It was not until the WPA came to the rescue with funds, however, that the work of restoration actually was undertaken.

Miners Summons Green to Explain Acts

(Continued from Page 1)

unions connected with the C. I. O. were suspended by the federation, the leaders of which favor organization of workers by crafts.

The Mine Workers summons directed Mr. Green to appear here either in person or be represented by Counsel on Nov. 18. At that time the Federation of Labor will be holding its annual convention in Tampa, Fla.

The Miners' Summons

The text of the summons follows:

Be advised as follows:

The international executive board will assemble in Washington Nov. 16, 1936.

Upon complaint of members the board will review your publicly known activities, to wit:

A. Participation and conspiracy to suspend the United Mine Workers of America from membership in the American Federation of Labor contrary to the laws of said federation.

B. Failure to adhere and conform to the policies of the United Mine Workers of America as defined and ordered by its international convention.

C. Continuance of association and fraternization with avowed enemies of the United Mine Workers of America subsequent to its ejection by aforesaid federation.

Claims Distortion

D. Distortion and misrepresentation of aims and objectives of United Mine Workers of America and its authorized representatives.

All of which, if true, is injurious and detrimental to the interests of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and in violation of its valid laws and its declared and duly ratified policies:

Pursuant to which you are summoned to appear before the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1936, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., to show cause why an order to cease and desist from aforesaid activities and practices should not be issued by the international executive board.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization was accused today of helping Communists bore into the American trade-union movement.

The accusation came from John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor's metal trades department, whose charges of "insurrection" led to the federation's suspension of ten unions in the Lewis committee.

In his report to his department's annual convention, Mr. Frey also recommended that Congress enact a licensing bill to give the Federal Government power to regulate industrial wages and hours.

Mr. Frey said that Red leaders in both Moscow and America, realized "no real progress could be made for Communism until it had acquired a dominant position in the trades-union movement.

"Unfortunately, within the last year, the door has been opened by the Committee for Industrial Organization," he added.

"It is immaterial whether this open door was the result of deliberate purpose, indifference or inability to stem the tide, but what the trade-union movement is now forced to realize is that a trade-union door has been opened. . . .

"Knowing of the intention of John L. Lewis to control the organizing campaign in the steel industry, the Communists last January opened organizing headquarters in Pittsburgh and Chicago and have been actively at work among steel workers throughout the year."

Red Cross in Protest At Ill-Treatment Of Civil War Hostages

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The International Red Cross announced today that it had sent manifestoes to Spanish socialists and fascists protesting the treatment of civil war hostages.

Red Cross officials asserted that prisoners were held in tragic circumstances in several cities.

Declaring its efforts in behalf of the Spanish hostages had not achieved sought-for results, officials said they had dispatched appeals to socialist authorities in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Malaga and to insurgent officials at Salamanca.

Seizure of hostages, the Red Cross contended, was contrary to methods of civilized warfare and a violation of international conventions.

It declared that women, children, aged and invalid persons not engaged in politics, and particularly clergymen, ex-soldiers, physicians and health workers should be given maximum liberty.

Under no circumstances, the Red Cross declared, should they be subjected to reprisals. Such captives, it said, should be given freedom to leave Spain.

Rotary Club Would Teach Totem Carving to Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The Ketchikan Rotary Club has become interested in having courses initiated in Alaskan schools to teach wood carving, thus enabling Indians to carve curios, such as small totem poles, for sale to tourists.

In the past, most of the miniature totems—copies of authentic northwest Indian art—have been manufactured in Seattle or Japan, and sold in Alaska to the tourists from all over the world. Last year, the Indian school in Ketchikan undertook to help boys and men manufacture home-carved totem poles and other curios. The sales brought nearly $4000, encouraging belief that the industry could be much further expanded locally.

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Nations Observe Armistice Day

(Continued from Page 1)

stood the words, but the smiles and gestures of good will were easily translated.

Peace, based on a familiarity and understanding between nations, speakers said, is promoted by a familiarity and understanding between individuals.

"Some of us," said A. Copeland Callen, president of Kiwanis International, "are militarists, some are pacifists; but all of us hate war."

Peace will come, he said, only when citizens recognize in their own lives that human and spiritual values are fundamental.

Service Aboard Ship

ABOARD S. S. AMERICAN LEGION AT SEA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the remainder of the American delegation to the Buenos Aires (Arg.) Peace Conference today joined in an Armistice Day service aboard ship, conducted by the Rev. Constantine Kurylo of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Japan Increases Million in a Year

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The population of Japan increased by slightly more than 1,000,000 persons during the year ended Oct. 1, the statistics bureau reported yesterday.

Japan proper had a population of about 70,150,000, of which about a third was centered in urban settlements, the report said.

The census showed there were about 190,000 more men than women.

The population of Tokyo alone exceeded 6,000,000.

Anti-Saloon League Submits Liquor Cost Sheet for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Every dollar of liquor revenue received by the Federal Government costs $10 in direct expense, says a statement issued by the Anti-Saloon League of America. During the fiscal year 1936 federal liquor taxes amounted to $505,464,037 but the consumers paid $5,000,000,000 at retail for the liquor.

"Crime costs in the United States are set at $15,000,000,000 a year," the statement continues. "While no official statistics have been gathered to show the part played by liquor in crime, yet it is notable that 23.9 per cent, or nearly one-fourth of the arrests reported from the states to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first six months of 1936 were for offenses connected with liquor. For the past four years 20.4 per cent, or one fifth, of the arrests reported from the states to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first six months of the year have been for offenses connected with liquor. It is well within the bounds of probability that liquor-connected crime cost the nation at least $3,000,000,000, without taking into account other crimes in which it was a contributing factor.

"The broad mantle of federal charity or dole is covering quite successfully at present the amount of destitution and dependency caused by drink. During the fiscal year 1936 the National Government spent $3,290,927,869.50 in recovery and relief projects. (2) The states spent largely for relief of their own people. How much of this relief was necessary because of the expenditure of the family's money for liquor instead of food and clothing and shelter cannot be officially given under the circumstances, but is doubtless very large.

"The economic loss occasioned by the 100,000 fatalities and 9,340,000 non-fatal injuries in 1935 was $3,450,000,000, (3) less than the drink bill of the nation by a billion and a half of dollars. It may be apportioned as follows: Wage loss, $1,840,000,000; medical expenses, $360,000,000; overhead cost of insurance, $190,000,000; property damage to motor vehicles, $800,000,000; fire losses, $259,000,000. For motor vehicle accidents alone the cost of injuries and fatalities may be added to the cost of property damage for a grand total of $1,600,000,000. Only half as many American soldiers were killed in the World War as there were persons killed by accidents last year. In all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, from the Revolution to and including the World War, 244,357 men were killed.

"Motor vehicles ranked first in the causes of accidents in 1935, accounting for 37,000 fatalities, 105,000 permanently disabling injuries, and 1,180,000 temporary disabilities. (3) Liquor is responsible for an ever-increasing number of accidents in the home, in industry, and on the highway. From 1933 to 1935 the number of automobile drivers involved in accidents who had been drinking increased 40 per cent, while the number of pedestrians involved in accidents who had been drinking increased 50 per cent for the country at large. In cities, where the opportunity for official observation on the condition of the persons involved in accidents is better, the percentage reported is even larger.

"A large portion of the liquor revenue is derived from sales to women and young people. In some localities women are said to number half the patrons of the bar, while over a million girls are employed as barmaids to simulate drinking among men. The moral results are so bad that social workers are calling emphatic attention to it, and even some who favor liquor are disturbed and are advocating bars for 'men only.'"

"The amount expended by the Government to supervise the production and use of industrial alcohol, to supervise the legal liquor industry, and to suppress the production of illicit or untax-paid liquor through the Alcohol Tax Unit is practically the same as that formerly devoted to the enforcement of national prohibition. In addition, the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, created by executive order on Dec. 4, 1933, and abolished on Sept. 24, 1935, and the Federal Alcohol Administration, which succeeded that body, have made expenditures to control the liquor traffic. The sums are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Alcohol Tax Unit	FACA or FAA
1934	$14,311,974	$133,038.48
1935	10,530,800	365,622.68
1936	11,913,430	180,000.00

"References: (1) Bureau of Int. Rev., Int Rev. Collections 1936; (2) Treasury Dept. Daily Report 6-30-36; (3) Nat. Safety Council, Accident Facts, 1936 ed.; (4) Brewery Age, April, 1936; (5) Int. Rev. Bureau, Treasury Dept., statements."

Landon Postpones Plans for Vacation

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon held vacation plans in abeyance today, pending a conference, possibly late this week, with John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, aides at his office said. They said they did not know of any arrangements for a yacht cruise down the Mississippi river from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The defeated presidential candidate motored into south central Kansas early today to inspect oil-well holdings. His conference with Mr. Hamilton is to be on plans for the future course of the party and cleaning up of a huge pile of correspondence received since the election.

Governor Landon had planned to take a duck-hunting trip into western Kansas this week end.

Members of the crew of the 92-foot yacht Geromi, owned by J. S. Kemper, wealthy Chicago insurance man, were quoted at St. Louis, where the boat docked yesterday, as saying they awaited Mr. Landon's arrival for a river cruise.

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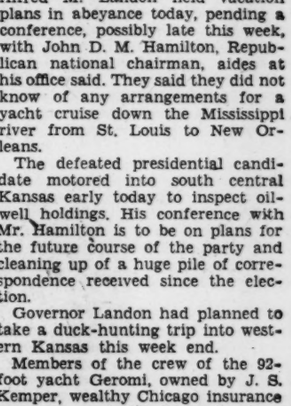

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Poland Wants Its Colonies, Beck Tells Eden at London; Warsaw's Stake in Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Jewish immigration into Palestine, the proposed western security pact, Poland's dispute with Czechoslovakia, even the question of colonies, and, of course, the perennial Danzig problem, all figured in the discussions between Poland's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, which has just concluded here.

The chief surprise item in the list was the Polish-Czech tension over the Polish minority in Teschen. This issue, it appears, was raised by the British, who expressed the hope that it would soon be settled.

Pushed It Aside

Mr. Beck, answering a question on the subject in a press interview last night, said the matter is not "of an international nature"—an enigmatic phrase which his hearers variously interpreted as being a warning to the rest of the world to keep off and an intimation that the affair was of little importance.

Britain is extremely anxious to see the dispute settled, since it stands in the way of friendly co-operation between the two powers, which are not only allied with France but were included as junior partners in the original Locarno settlement.

Exchange of Viewpoints

Other matters which Mr. Beck and Mr. Eden have discussed since the former's arrival here Sunday were chiefly for the purpose of informing one another as to the respective points of view. The fact emerged, for instance, that Poland takes considerable interest in the campaign carried on by Germany for a return of colonies. Poland not only has an active colonial society presided over by a distinguished officer, but considers herself entitled to a place in the colonial sun on account of the steady growth in her population.

Poland comes sixth—just below Italy—on the population list of Europe. Apart from Germany, she is the largest European state not possessing any colonies whatever. Moreover, her population is increasing at the rate of over 500,000 a year. Thus if the present relative speeds of natural increase are maintained, the population of Poland should be within sight of the German total in about 30 years.

Interest in Colonies

So, say the Poles, if there are any colonies being redistributed, why shouldn't we have some? At any rate there is no harm in asking and it is clear we shan't get anything unless we ask for it.

Accordingly, here was Mr. Beck in London, broaching the matter very tentatively and in the most correct diplomatic language, of course. It can be assumed that he did not press the matter. He sought only to make it clear that if there is to be a redistribution of mandates and/or colonies, Poland will want her claims to be considered as well as Germany's.

Closely connected with this question of colonies is the Polish Jew problem. There have been unfortunate signs recently that anti-Jewish feeling in Poland has been on the increase since Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's passing. The Marshal himself was well-disposed toward the Jews and he enjoyed such prestige among his countrymen that anti-Semitism was not able to develop to any appreciable extent.

Lacks Public Backing

Marshal Pilsudski's successor, Edward Smigly-Rydz, who has just inverted his name and added thereto the honorable title of Marshal, cannot yet be said to have acquired complete ascendancy over public opinion and there have recently been a number of outbreaks against the Jews—minor ones, but nevertheless disquieting. The Polish Government, therefore, is anxious to reduce both the danger of anti-Semitism and the number of Jews in the country.

During the past 10 years, many thousands of Polish Jews have emigrated to Palestine, where about half of the total Jewish population is now of Polish origin. If the Arabs succeed in inducing the British Government to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine, it would seriously embarras the Polish Government in its handling of its own Jewish problem. Hence Mr. Beck's desire to find out what the British intend to do about the "Jewish National Home" in Palestine.

New Locarno

A third question which Mr. Beck came to discuss with Mr. Eden concerns the proposed new Western Locarno. Italy, it appears, has expressed readiness to admit Poland into the privileged circle in spite of the fact that her geographical place is in Eastern Europe. Mr. Beck is not believed to have any illusions as to the likelihood of Great Britain, or France, agreeing to direct Polish participation in a Locarno for the West. But he was anxious to exchange views with Mr. Eden on the subject as an important aspect of the wider problem of European security.

Under Mr. Beck's guidance, Poland has always stood out against the proposed mutual assistance pact for east Europe. She takes the view that if either German or Russian troops entered Poland for the ostensible purpose of defending her soil against an invader, it might be extremely difficult to induce them to go home again. Poland has not had time to forget that for the best part of 150 years, until the end of the Great War, her soil was divided between the Russian, German and Austrian empires. She does not intend to let this experience be repeated if she can avoid it.

Then There's Danzig

Finally, there is the question of Danzig, on which it is understood that there was only a very general discussion. At the October session of the League Council, Poland was entrusted with the task of negotiating with Berlin on this delicate question. So far, these negotiations have not made much progress. But even if they had, the matter is regarded more as one for Geneva than for London.

Nevertheless, ever since the early days of the Danzig question, it has been customary for Great Britain to act as rapporteur on behalf of the League Council. It is, therefore, normal for the Polish and British Foreign Ministers to keep in close touch with one another on this issue.

Important developments are, however, not expected for the moment. Mr. Sean Lester, the League High Commissioner, has not yet taken up his new post at Geneva, and, according to present arrangements, will not do so until his successor is appointed. Who his successor will be has not yet been decided, but there is reason to believe that he will not be a Pole.

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Iraq Coup Setback for Pan-Arabism

Photo by Maj. Kenneth Mason
Baghdad

New Dictatorship Held Purely Nationalistic Political Move

Blow to Assyrians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Iraq—The setting up of the new military dictatorship in Iraq means that Gen. Bekir Sidky is bent upon consolidating the country in the interests of the Sunnis. Since the massacre of the Assyrians in 1933, which was carried out under his direct orders if not supervision, Sidky Pasha has been engaged in operations for the reduction of the recalcitrant Shiah trabesmen on the Middle Euphrates.

In the old Turkish days this area was never subdued, and while the tribesmen loyally paid taxes during the British mandate, they have refused to do so to the Baghdad Government, which is predominantly Sunni—representing a cleavage in Islam, the political aspects of which are even more important in world affairs than the spiritual.

Sidky Pasha Steps In

When Bekir Sidky in 1933 destroyed the Assyrians and thus removed a menace of which the Arabs were much afraid, he found that he was hailed as the popular hero and was promoted to the rank of Pasha and made commander-in-chief in spite of broad hints from London and Geneva that the Baghdad Government should not in this way appear to support his action.

The Euphrates trouble began about two years ago and after one or two minor military operations the then Cabinet fell and Yassin al Hashimi—Prime Minister who has just been deposed and has fled to Syria—came into office with the support of the tribal leaders.

It seems that this has not met with the confidence of the army which has always supported universal conscription in the country, not merely as a means of getting cheaper soldiers but also as a device for breaking the power of the tribes in retaliation for the tribes' refusal to pay taxes.

Too Popular With Army

The army therefore decided that Yassin and his colleagues were to go and every Englishman who has lived in Baghdad must feel great regret at the treacherous murder of Jafar Pasha who indeed may have been shot because of his popularity with the army.

Of the ministers who have been deposed, the other leader besides Jafar was Nuri as Said. Both these men fought with their leader Feisal in conjunction with "Lawrence of Arabia" during the revolt in the desert; and the Arabs of Iraq owe a great debt to them for the part they played in their liberation.

It is uncertain at the moment what the position of King Ghazi is, but well-informed Englishmen fear that the country will become more and more anti-British.

In all probability the episode will mean a setback for the pan-Arab movement, although the young King recently joined other Arab leaders in persuading the Arabs of Palestine to call off their strike and cease violence. The intervention was in response to a strong appeal on the part of the Palestine Arabs, and does not seem to indicate any closely knit policy among the various branches of the Arab race. The Iraq incident apparently is entirely nationalistic and no help to Pan-Arabism.

Foreign Interests

Britain has vital interests in Iraq. In the north the oil development, although an international concern in which the Standard Oil Company has approximately a quarter share, is predominantly under British management and so is the pipe line across the desert to Haifa.

The British, French and Dutch air lines between Europe and Asia all pass through Iraq; Britain has large air bases within the country employing a total personnel of about 5000 and British naval influence is paramount in the Persian Gulf. Indeed British sloops come up the Shatt-el-Arab river to Basra which is only about 350 miles from Baghdad.

Neglect of Needs Of African Natives Alleged by Smuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—"I am sure that we have almost criminally neglected our duty to the non-European population of South Africa," Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, said at a conference on social welfare here—the first of its kind to be called in South Africa.

"I think that our conscience has not been sufficiently stirred in this matter, not because the people of this country are bad or selfish people, but because we have not yet adjusted our viewpoints to the new situation.

"You will find Europeans in South Africa going to great lengths to assist missionary effort. They will subscribe enormous sums of money; they will go to any length to help foreign lands—the further from South Africa the better. That is human nature. I do not blame South Africans in particular. You have the same thing in England and in every other country. . . .

"I have always felt—and I am not singular in that feeling—that our function in South Africa is not merely to build up a nice and good home for ourselves as a European community, but to kindle a light on this continent which will light the way for every man born into this continent. We shall fail and we shall fail profoundly in this matter of social service, unless we give very grave attention to the hard cases, the pitiable cases, among the natives, the colored and the Indian in South Africa.

"It has been our habitual attitude to pass by on the other side, to look the other way, and the time has come for us, as a European community, to feel our duty and to carry it out."

The Government, he said, was slowly beginning to grapple with this side of its task—all too slowly because it was hampered a great deal by public opinion which did not give its support. He hoped that this sense of civic responsibility would grow up and not merely cover their duty to their white brothers and sisters, but to all of those who were with them on the African continent.

British Bill Bans Private Armies Of Political Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—The main object of the Government's public order bill, of which the text was published today, is to prevent any repetition of such rioting as occurred in the East End of London and in Manchester, reaching a crisis on Oct. 13 between Sir Oswald Mosley's black-shirted fascists on one side and Communist and Jewish elements on the other.

The measure also endeavors to protect political meetings from being violently broken up by opposing factions

Private Armies Banned

Regarding this first object of the bill there is practical agreement, all parties in the House of Commons holding that private political armies must not be allowed to develop in the United Kingdom upon lines which have gained undesirable notoriety on the European continent.

As to the second object opinions are more divided. Government supporters strongly approve provisions of the bill as helping them against hooligans who have been systematically breaking up their political meetings in the East End of London.

Difference of Opinion

Liberals and Labor on the other hand regard the restrictions somewhat critically, lest they should interfere with the legitimate freedom of public gatherings

The bill tries to meet this objection by giving wide powers to local authorities to decide whether to prohibit political meetings and to decide for themselves whether legal action should be taken against any particular interrupters.

A further safeguard enables doubtful cases to be brought on appeal to Parliament.

Penalties Provided

In the first section of the bill penalties are provided for "any person who, in any public place or any public meeting, wears a uniform signifying association with any political organization or with promotion of any political object."

Another section outlaws any military group "organized or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in usurping the functions of the police or armed forces of the Crown."

No definition of what constitutes a uniform is given in the bill and considerable latitude is allowed to the police. The provision states:

"If the chief office of the police is satisfied that the wearing of such uniform at any ceremonial anniversary or other occasion is not likely to involve risk of public disorder, he may, with the consent of the Home Secretary, by order permit the wearing of such uniform."

With discussion and debate scheduled for the near future the Cabinet is hopeful that the bill will be enacted into law before the Christmas recess.

Soviet-Japan War Held Remote; Non-Aggression Pact Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between Soviet Russia and Japan appears more likely today than at any time since the Japanese entered Manchuria in the autumn of 1931. The announcement of such a treaty would not surprise independent observers in Moscow.

Shortly after the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Russia to Japan, the writer asked a Japanese diplomat: "Is it not time now for a nonaggression treaty?" The Japanese official replied: "We must first settle other outstanding disputes. If we sign a treaty too soon, the Soviets may lose their present spirit of compromise."

It will be time to sign a non-aggression treaty, said this Japanese diplomat, after Moscow and Tokyo had concluded a new fisheries agreement, had confirmed the position of Japanese concessions in North Saghalien, had signed a railway transit agreement, and had reached some understanding about the boundaries between Russia (including Outer Mongolia) and Manchuria.

That was 18 months ago. The two countries have since settled transit and fisheries disputes, have settled the status of Saghalien concessions, and have set up boundary commissions to pass promptly upon boundary disputes as they occur.

Japan tentatively revived the question of a non-aggression treaty a few months ago, when the former Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Tamekichi Ota, declared that the time was now favorable. Mr. Ota emphasized the strength of Russia's Far Eastern army and the growing stability of the country. A war with Russia, he said, would be disastrous for Japan, and Tokyo must move toward peace.

This statment was prominently published in the Soviet press, without official comment. Unofficially, Soviet diplomats pointed out that they had suggested such a treaty to Japan on three previous occasions, and had not since changed their attitude.

It Would Mean Something

International treaties have been so frequently violated in recent years that they are viewed with some skepticism. But the signature of a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression treaty would nevertheless be important. The Japanese military have intervened before to prevent such a treaty; if they accepted it now, it would indicate a complete change in their attitude toward Russia.

The Soviets have asserted that they know that Japan and Germany have a secret understanding which implies a joint military attack upon the Soviet Union. The prospect of such an attack has been used to justify Moscow's expenditure of one fifth of the national income during the past two years on the Red Army. But the tone of the Soviet official press and the utterances of Soviet leaders have changed in recent months. They continue to emphasize the prospect of a German attack, but minimize the threat in the Far East.

The Far Eastern Red Army, so widely publicized a year ago, is now seldom mentioned. The Soviet public's attention has been turned instead to the west; military preparations are centered in the Ukraine and White Russia.

Two Questions

Does this mean that Moscow has obtained additional information about the alleged German-Japanese secret understanding? Has Tokyo's denial of any such agreement been accepted in Moscow?

No evidence is available on that point. But it is obvious, in any case, that the Japanese military is increasingly occupied southward of Manchuria, in Inner Mongolia and China. Events here are likely to keep them busy for years.

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Penal Reformers Challenge Imprisonment Without Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An appeal for the "enormous numbers of people throughout the world who are, at the present time, incarcerated in prison for reasons other than those of actual crime" was circulated by the Howard League for Penal Reform to delegates of the League of Nations Assembly.

From figures presented, the Howard League shows that the method of "when suspicious, lock him up" is practiced not only in the case of criminals, but also as a weapon against political, racial, and even religious dissidents, and to an extent unsuspected by the ordinary general public which does not give its attention to such things.

Wide Divergence in Ratios

Based upon the number of adults who, in every hundred thousand inhabitants, are deprived of their liberty, it appears that England and Wales have a prison population of 29.9. Scotland and the Irish Free State average a lower figure—the latter has only 19.4.

But, outside these countries, numbers begin to rise. France, Norway and Denmark all work out at an average of about 50, according to statistics given by the Howard league. Austria works out at 104. Poland at 150. Germany at 156—which figure does not include that of persons held in concentration camps, the number of whom was estimated, in January, 1936, at anything between 4000 and 50,000.

Finland, Estonia and Latvia average well over 200 to the 100,000, while beyond Europe, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia record 230 each, and Sierra Leone records 383.7. Canada's figure is given at 114.7. The ratio in the United States'—an estimate which includes sentenced prisoners only—is 158.

Inadequate Supervision

Such records the Howard league says, are often brought about less as the result of necessity than of inertia. Yet it is not too much to say that the worst evils of confinement, overcrowding and insanitary conditions, idleness, inadequate supervision and unsuitable personnel—with the result of bullying, humiliation, petty cruelty and even torture—are almost invariable accompaniments of a swollen prison population.

The whole question, the Howard league insists, is one which calls for intensive study, and not merely from the humanitarian point of view. It is a recognized fact that international bad feeling is dangerously likely to develop through the knowledge that imprisonment is being used as a weapon against persons who, often through no fault of their own making, are the victims of circumstance.

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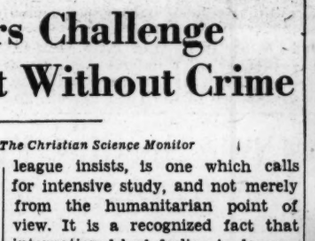

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New York Show Puts 1937 Cars On Public View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Safety, comfort and economy have been emphasized in the assemblage of vehicles brought together in Grand Central Palace here for the opening or the thirty-seventh National Automobile Show tomorrow. Beginning at 2 p. m the exhibition will continue through the following eight days, closing at 11 p. m. Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Ford and Lincoln models for 1937 have not been assembled for the national show, but are to be displayed separately at the Astor and the Park Lane Hotels and at the Ford Motor Company's headquarters on Broadway. These separate shows will be opened at noon tomorrow, but afterward will run simultaneously with the national show in the Grand Central Palace.

The 200 automobiles and chassis, representing the product of a score of American and five British manufacturers, were being dressed up today for the display and a reception by the buying public which dealers hope will result in record sales for 1937. This expectation was indicated by mounting production during 1936 and the evident wish of Americans to improve constantly the quality of their personal transportation.

In coming to the automobile show this year, manufacturers obviously were more optimistic than at any time since 1929, especially since the previous November showing was followed by such a successful sales season and the leveling off of production curves which the earlier exhibition was expected to cause.

Trailers Earn Place

Both these results were envisaged when the date of the show was changed from January, and their cofirmation found no reluctance on the part of manufacturers to participate in an early show.

For the first time, the trailer classification of the automobile show has become so large that a special floor had to be reserved for this class of vehicle. Fifty models are on display by approximately 25 manufacturers.

Both the General Motors Corporation and the Chrysler Corporation have arranged their own special exhibits to run simultaneously with the show in Grand Central Palace, the former having reserved the entire third floor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the latter making use of the Chrysler International Automobile Salon, occupying the first and second floors of the Chrysler Building.

No Startling Innovations

While startling innovations were not detected in a preview of the automobile show today, the typical 1937 model was seen as having encompassed all the improvements of the past upon a more refined and practical basis. It would appear that manufacturers in the past year have been consolidating their inventions, adding here and there to make them more acceptable.

This policy has been carried out, apparently, throughout the 1937 models, especially in better motor construction and refinements in the design of bodies. In the case of motors, more economical use of fuel has been given an unusual amount of attention, leading to greater power on the part of motive units. Metals and their alloys entering into construction also have been strengthened, and more efficient lubrication under pressure has become common.

Dependable and effective generators are installed in the 1937 automobile following general improvements in the ignition and lighting systems.

In building the 1937 body, designers have been preoccupied with the idea of highway safety, but they did not neglect additional comforts for the occupant, with the result that upholstery and springing of seats have seen great improvement. More head and foot room is another feature to make the owner of a 1937 vehicle happy with his purchase.

With the emphasis upon safety in the design of automobile bodies being carried out with all steel construction, manufacturers have consistently refrained from stressing speed in their models this year. Nevertheless, there is no dearth of ability to get up and move rapidly in the typical 1937 automobile, and in appearance it has the power to answer any demand made upon the accelerator.

New Lines of Beauty

The average model was seen to have racier and more symmetrical contours, carried out with streamlining upon a basis restrained sufficiently to present a practical and efficient appearance. The effect is such as to convey the impression that after experimenting for several years with streamlining, manufacturers have at last reached a combination of beauty and practical utility of the highest standard yet seen.

Some Things to Delight New Car Buyer at New York Show

1—Airflow-Style Back of 1937 Plymouth.
2—Bed Feature in Back of 1937 Nash Lafayette.
3—The 1937 Ford Fordor Sedan.
4—Back Seat of 1937 Cadillac-Fleetwood V-8.
5—Interior of Wanderer Auto Trailer
6—Triple Adjustment of Driver's Seat in Chevrolet.
7—1937 Studebaker, Showing Built-In Defroster.
8—1937 Willys Sedan, Four Door.
9—Hood Lifted Up to Show Motor of the 1937 De Soto.
10—Packard 1937 Sedan.
11—Dashboard of the 1937 Lincoln Zephyr.
12—Terraplane 1937 Sedan.

Matanuska Colony Draws Other Settlers to Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The Matanuska colonization project has turned nationwide attention to the possibilities of Alaskan development. As a result, chambers of commerce, newspapers and governmental agencies are being flooded with letters of inquiry from those hopeful of finding opportunities in Alaska. The population of Alaska increased by immigration last year by 1830, according to official statistics from the collector of customs.

An example of the new type of pioneer, as contrasted with the old-time early prospector and gold-seeker, is John Lawler, who came from near Havre, Montana. Hard hit by the drouth, he salvaged 100 calves and a stake to start anew in the cattle business.

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Civic Studies Put at Top In Plans of Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—An appeal to clubwomen to study the Constitution of the United States and to acquaint themselves with the intricacies of taxation was made here today by Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the opening of the forty-second annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Lawson announced that the General Federation will issue within a few days a study outline on taxation similar to one already in circulation on the Constitution, and that during the closing year and a half of her administration the organization will concentrate attention on citizenship.

Agreement

Civic programs are more popular with women than cultural programs and are a more valuable contribution to current day living, said Mrs. Clarence M. Doyle of Ithaca, and Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of Carthage, who spoke at a forum discussion.

The discussion was intended to arouse controversy, but very few persons took issue with the speakers from the outset, when Mrs. Ada Young Franklin, 80-year-young president of the New Century Club of Cobbleskill, talking on how old clubwomen should be, stated that "age is not a matter of years but a state of growth."

Officers

Mrs. Almeron Smith of Plandome will be superseded by Mrs. Clare J. Hoyt of Walden as president. Mrs. Allen H. Moore of Albany and Mrs. Peter Miller of Fairport are contesting for the first vice-presidency. Mrs. Inez V. Shaffer of Johnstown, Miss Elsey Larkin of Leroy and Mrs. Charles W. Williamson Jr. of Rome are unopposed for the other vice-presidencies. Other new officers will be: Mrs. Park Tucker Winslow of New York City, treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Collins of Oneinta, recording secretary; Mrs. William Hasbrouck Snyder of Newburgh, corresponding secretary.

The juniors are to have their innings on Thursday, but all the orchids at the opening sessions went to the gray-haired ladies, Mrs. Amorette E. Fraser of Brooklyn, 100 years old, acting as toastmaster at the annual Helmuth Fellowship dinner last evening. Mrs. Fraser begged the clubwomen to stand with solidarity behind integrity of character in both social and governmental groupings.

Doubts

Will Durant listed five "menaces to American happiness as soil erosion, birth control, coupled with welfare measures for the protection of weaklings, the destruction of moral strength through failure to provide character education, an economic system which requires brains but breeds for lessened intelligence, and a political system which is so geared that the best people dislike to enter it."

Mr. Durant said, "If the President redistributes wealth too rapidly we face a fascist revolution in which the great middle classes will take sides with the financial overlords; if on the other hand, he protects wealth too generously, then we face an uprising of the masses. If he errs in either way, dictatorship is possible within 10 years.

Roosevelt Weighs Value to Nation Of Jobless Count

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Census Bureau officials said today that they are ready to count the unemployed in the United States, but that President Roosevelt is not yet convinced such a survey would prove beneficial to the country. Expert opinion is divided on the issue, and Republicans in the recent campaign criticized the President for not having conducted such a census.

With the election out of the way, some ground for the President's opposition has been removed. The results of such a count are less likely to be put to political use.

High Cost Is Obstacle

However, there are still certain obstacles that may keep the President from changing his mind about an unemployment census. One is the cost. According to a Census Bureau estimate it would require $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 to complete the job. Whether it would be wise to put so much money into a census that could not be tabulated until sometime in 1937 is a question, in view of the fact that the regular decennial census of employment will be taken in 1940.

When an unemployment census first was discussed, it was proposed that the unemployed themselves be used as enumerators. In that case the bill would be paid out of regular relief funds. Census Bureau officials say now, however, that those on relief could not be trusted to do efficient work.

The President's statistical advisers would like to see a census giving a full picture of what they term the "occupational characteristics situation" in the United States. In other words, they would take a count showing in what industries employment appears to be on a permanent decline, where it seems to be increasing, for which it would be wise to train young workers, how many need retraining because there is no demand for their type of skill, and so forth. The Census Bureau has drawn up a number of possible questions which would give the desired information. Families would be asked about the number of their members without full-time work, their training, length of unemployment, and the part-time jobs they have had.

Such a survey, officials estimate, would take from four to six months, and could be kept up-to-date.

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CHILDREN'S SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Strike Halts 250 Vessels, Insurgent Union Heads Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Insurgent members of the International Seamen's Union today claimed a tie-up of 250 vessels and a walk-out of 19,000 men in Atlantic and Gulf ports as their "general strike" was fortified by the addition of 141 men from the crew of the steamship Santa Maria of the Grace Line.

Defections from crews of the steamship American Farmer of the American Merchant Line and the steamship Siboney of the New York and Cuba Mail Line, also added to the force of the strikers' bid for higher wages and improved working conditions. However, the insurgent group was unable to prevent the departure yesterday of the steamship Iroquois of the Clyde-Mallory Line and the steamship Exocharda of the American Export Line.

Exaggeration Charged

Steamship owners denied that the strike was as widespread as pictured by the strikers, declaring that 142 vessels had steamed from here since the start of the dispute 10 days ago. Nevertheless, they said that four of the largest American flag vessels floated idly in New York harbor as a result of the strike and that virtually all first-class domestic passenger service in the North Atlantic run had been suspended.

Rocketing along in the hands of the Se-men's Defense Committee, under leadership of Joseph Curran, left-wing contender for control of the International Seamen's Union, the strike encountered continued opposition from the union's regular leadership, members of which exercised all their powers to recruit crews for the ships left idle by the walkout.

These efforts to revive the stream of American flag commerce through the Port of New York and other harbors on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts were resented by the insurgent faction, whose pickets yesterday were involved in one of the few cases of violence reported during the strike.

Incident Brings Warning

The disturbance was considered to be of minor character, involving an alleged attack upon a picket by two Negro employees of an intercoastal shipping company. Yet, while the incident appeared insignificant when compared with deep feelings stirred by a major strike, it brought a new warning from Mr. Curran that violence might follow a repetition of such assaults.

The walk-out, which started as a sympathy strike for maritime workers on the Pacific coast and later spread to a demand for general improvement of the marine labor status in the East, affects 76 vessels and 8000 men in New York harbor, Mr. Curran added.

As a member of the rank-and-file, Mr. Curran again attacked the regular officers of his union and their efforts to fulfill legal contracts with steamship lines by claiming that recruiting of crews by the International Seamen's Union has resulted in staffing American ships with inexperienced men. Such crews, he held, were dangerous to safety of ships at sea, and as a case in point called attention to a minor collision between a Grace Line vessel and a Peninsular and Occidental steamship in Havana harbor, Cuba, yesterday.

Test Expected Friday

The only important sailings of passenger and mail ships scheduled for today are those of the steamship Normandie of the French Line, and the Cunard-White Star Line steamship Aquitania.

Friday is expected by harbor men to offer another testing of the strike tension, for on that day the steamship Washington of the United States Lines, one of the largest American vessels, is due to arrive here. The steamship Manhattan, sister ship to the Washington, has been tied up through strike difficulties.

Federal Board Schedules Pacific Strike Hearings After Negotiations Fail

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Federal Maritime Commission planned today to resume its investigation of the Pacific coast's shipping industry, paralyzed by a strike which even blocked federal court action in one port, as other federal peace moves remained unsuccessful.

Four times postponed when negotiations seemed near between employers and representatives of 37,000 striking union workers, the commission's hearing was set for 2 p. m., tomorrow.

Observers indicated resumption of the hearings meant peace efforts of federal conciliators were useless temporarily. Official spokesmen would not comment.

Vessels Halted by Strike

The thirteenth day of the strike found unions claiming 178 ships strike bound in West coast ports and Hawaii.

More than 800 travelers remained marooned in Hawaii. Hawaiian and Alaskan cities felt the effects of diminishing fresh food supplies.

Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, Maritime Commission representative, announced resumption of the investigation last night after Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, apparently was unsuccessful in attempts to arrange peace conferences between unions and employers.

McGrady Sees Hope

Mr. McGrady again expressed confidence the two sides could be brought together, but he left a conference with employers late yesterday without announcing any progress.

In Los Angeles, United States Marshal Robert Clark said he was unable to carry out a federal court order to remove a $10,000 banana cargo from the liner California.

He reported to Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, who issued the order on petition of consignees, that he was unable to get workmen "without coercion" and that the cargo was under 2500 cubic feet of other merchandise not mentioned in the order.

Food Supplies Wane

Ketchikan, Alaska, reported supplies of eggs, butter and meat practically depleted. A dispatch from Seward said longshoremen had been ordered by union officials to unload supplies from the motorship Starr.

The dispatch quoted Matt Meehan, secretary of the Pacific coast district, International Longshoremen's Association, as declaring, "It is not our intention to cause privation to the people of Alaska."

Truce in Seattle

The Seattle, Wash., strike committee called a 48-hour "truce" starting at 8 a. m., during which cargo on Seattle docks prior to midnight Oct. 29, when the strike was called, will be removed by union labor.

Welfare Recipient Sends $15 Refund

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

THE Treasury received $15 today from a former relief recipient who is on his feet again.

The man, whose name was withheld, sent this letter along with his $15 check:

"During February and March, 1934, I received federal relief in the form of groceries and meat to the approximate value of $15 through the Los Angeles County welfare department. . . . Since I am in somewhat better circumstances I think I should refund said amount."

Dr. Nag of India Joins University of Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Dr. Kalidas Nag, of India, will join the faculty of the Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii in February. Dr. Nag was one of several scholars met by Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair during the latter's world tour in behalf of the institute, of which he is director. At present Dr. Nag is professor of art in the graduate school of the University of Calcutta. He will help develop the Indian department and will give a course in Indian art in Honolulu.

Other members of the institute faculty thus far selected include: Shao Chang Lee, professor of Chinese language and culture; Dr. Wing Tsit Chan, visiting professor of Chinese philosophy; Tadao Kunitomo, instructor in Japanese language; Yukuo Uyehara, instructor in Japanese language; Kenneth K. S. Chen, instructor in Chinese language, and Shunzo Sakamaki, instructor in Japanese history.

Sir Edward German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Sir Edward German, who passed on here today, enjoyed a world-wide reputation for his "Henry VIII Dances," and ranked high among English composers for his symphonies, Shakespearean music, light operas, music festival suites and songs.

During his long musical career, Sir Edward developed into an outstanding composer through the paths of experience in instrumentation and conducting. As a small town of Shropshire, he organized town in Shropshire, he organized bands, the first of which consisted of a trumpet, drum and pair of cymbals.

Music for Mansfield

Prominence as a conductor came with his appointment to the Globe Theater, where Richard Mansfield was about to produce Shakespeare's "Richard III." That was in 1889, and the young composer was commissioned to write the whole of the music for this tragedy.

From the success of his Shakespearean compositions came the commission to do "Henry VIII," with the dances that quickly made Edward German's name known among music lovers everywhere. Other Shakespearean compositions that flowed from his versatile genius included "The Tempest," "As You Like It," and "Much Ado About Nothing."

Light Operas

Closely allied with the Shakespearean work of Sir Edward, who was knighted in 1928, was his fondness for old English music and idiom.

At the coronation of George V in 1911, his "Coronation March and Hymn" was performed in Westminster Abbey.

In the field of light opera, he composed "Merrie England," "Tom Jones," and "Moon Fairies," the last named in collaboration with Sir W. S. Gilbert, whose libretto for this operetta was his last.

Songs by Sir Edward include "Glorious Devon," "Love the Pedlar," and Rudyard Kipling's "Just So" songs.

Midway's Only Woman Expects Tourist Influx on Clippers

Dot in Pacific Provides Ideal Vacation Land—What There Is of It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Climaxing modernization of a once distant and desolate place, women passengers aboard giant trans-Pacific clippers are stopping at Midway Island.

With the coming of women to Midway, there has fallen from the capable shoulders of Mrs. George Perry the distinction of being the only woman resident of the world's most remote cable station.

With her husband, who is superintendent of the Commercial Pacific cable relay station on Midway, Mrs. Perry has resided on the island for the past two years.

Rediscovering the island as a trans-Pacific stepping stone 1138 miles from Honolulu, Pan American Airways has constructed a modern hotel approximately 500 yards from the little cottage which Mrs. Perry made into a comfortable home.

Mail Four Times a Year

Scarcely more than a year ago the Perrys and 21 men of the cable station personnel depended on the cable ship Dickenson for their only contact with the outside world. The Dickenson, making the voyage from Honolulu in four and one half days, called four times each year, bringing mail, supplies and replacement personnel.

Today Pan American clippers, flying from Honolulu in nine hours, bring weekly mail, magazines and movies which are enjoyed jointly by the airways' employees and the cable station staff.

Mrs. Perry has been accustomed to occupy her time, in addition to routine household duties, by a daily swim, or perhaps a set of tennis or round of golf with her husband.

"Golf balls must be painted red to distinguish them from the sparkling white sand of the course. Sometimes gooney birds fly down, scoop up the ball in their beak, and fly away.

In the Midway parlance, Mrs. Perry explains, this event is merely accounted for as a "birdie" and the game proceeds, with a new ball substituted for the one so unceremoniously taken away.

Many Birds

Bleached remnants of wrecked ships jutting from the sparkling sand have added fascination to Mrs. Perry's frequent strolls along Midway's five miles of shoreline.

These weathered reminders include remains of the Wandering Minstrel, lost off Midway in 1887, and the Mongolia, which grounded on the barrier reef in later years.

On these long shoreline hikes Mrs. Perry always encountered great numbers of her feathered friends which have abounded on the island since long before it was made a bird refuge by presidential proclamation in 1904.

Gooney, booby, frigate, bos'n, mutton birds, Arctic and Hawaiian tern, yellow canaries, Laysan finch, wild ducks, plover and gannets abound; frequently nesting so carelessly the hiker must use caution lest he stumble into nests containing hatching eggs or young.

Enter Tourists

Because she has come to regard the entire island as her home and personal domain, Mrs. Perry experiences some slight misgivings when she contemplates its invasion by tourists.

But, on the other hand, she wants its attractions and beauties to be known, and firmly believes that within a year Midway island will be known as a vacationland, the advantages of which are limited only by the unfortunate circumstance there is not more of it.

Mrs. George Perry
Wife of Midway Cable Superintendent

Large Industry In Prospect For Amoskeag Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11—Officials of the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which owns the physical assets of the liquidated Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, are negotiating with a large firm now doing business in New England and the South with a view to its establishing a unit in the former textile plant here.

While refusing to name the interested industry, until the deal is completed, it is learned from sources close to Amoskeag Industries that the firm, if it locates here, would employ several thousand people in the local plant.

Plans of Amaskeag Industries to carry out the plans of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which called for the tearing down of obsolete units, has been halted, as several firms have shown an interest in these particular units with a view to remodeling them for use. Bids are expected shortly on several such units.

Officials of Amonkeag Industries are negotiating with the Manchester Water Works with a view to the latter organization taking over at the assessed value—about a sixth the cost—the reservoirs and water distributing lines acquired from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

The Amoskeag power plant is now owned by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, which will furnish electric power to the various purchasers or tenants of the Amoskeag units.

Japan Criticized For Conduct Of Pacific Mandate

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Members of the League of Nations' Mandate Commission criticised Japan's care of the natives in her mandated Pacific islands, through which she has announced she plans to establish airlines.

No questions concerning possible military aspects of the airlines were asked of Nobumi Ito, Japanese Minister to Poland and representative at Geneva, at the opening of hearings on the Japanese report on the mandate.

Several members of the commission declared, however, that Japan had not sufficiently improved the standard of living in the islands.

The natives, they said, have not enough capital to purchase comforts from abroad. Imports in 1934 were roughly two thirds of exports in value.

Japan inherited the islands—numbering some 1400 and lying south of the equator—in reward for her participation in the World War on the Allies' side.

Although she resigned from the League because the Geneva body condemned her as an aggressor in Manchuria, Japan did not relinquish her guardianship of the islands

The airlines, Japan has announced, will carry only mail and official documents, make observations "of movements of fish," and in general establish a chain of communications among the islands and with Japan.

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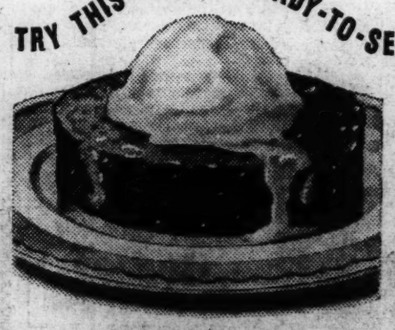

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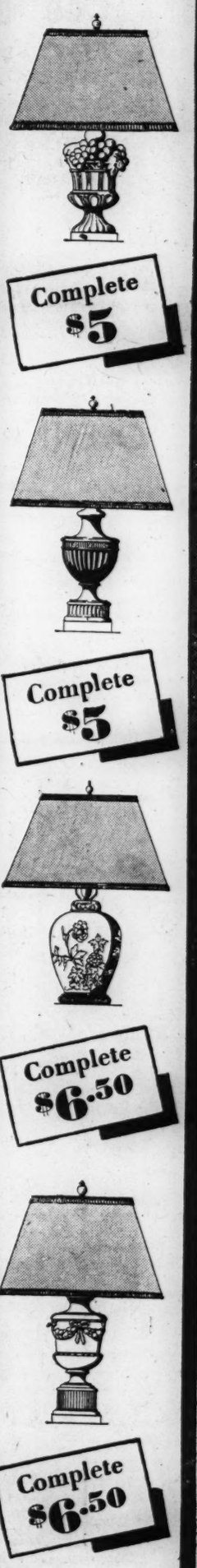

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Grange Head Calls For New U. S. Plan; Hits Gift Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11—What does agriculture ask of the incoming Administration at Washington?

Not "something for nothing," but a number of specific things which will supplant the emergency program with a long-term plan, one designed to make farmers less and less dependent upon government. This was the answer put forward here today by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, when that large farm organization met here for its 70th annual convention. The "something for nothing" attitude was branded by Mr. Taber as "the sin of the age."

Referring to the election, in which his organization maintained a non-partisan position, Mr. Taber said: "The American people have indicated that the policies of the last four years should continue. The Grange will co-operate with President Roosevelt in the future as in the past, in every step that he takes for better rural and national conditions.

Worst Has Passed

"We believe that the worst of the emergency has passed and that some temporary legislation should be repealed or amended."

One of these is the soil conservation program.

"Our soil conservation legislation will require careful analysis and amendment," said Mr. Taber. "Larger responsibility and control must be placed in the states and upon the farmers themselves."

Expressing thanks to the Secretary of Agriculture and others for their efforts to make emergency conservation measures of benefit to producer and public, the Grange chief urged that the Government continue to withdraw submarginal and marginal land from production, but he also urged farmers to do their part in building up their own land through scientific farming.

Crop Insurance

Drought relief programs have served to alleviate hardships in the past, but a better way to handle the recurring problem of weather damage to crops is through crop insurance, in the opinion of the Grange leader.

"From an actuarial and business standpoint, as well as that of humanity, crop insurance is an attainable goal," he said.

"Crop insurance would guarantee the farmer against unpreventable conditions and the Government would be relieved of appropriations now needed for various types of seed and relief agencies."

As for the tariff, often blamed for the need of agricultural adjustment and farm subsidies, Mr. Taber urged that rates be revised with the thought of revenue as well as protection of the American producer. On the question of the reciprocal treaties, he favored requiring that they be approved by the Senate "in order that the farmer and the producer shall have an opportunity to defend their interests and to protect their rights."

Credit Legislation

Rural credit legislation needs further attention, according to this farm spokesman. Praising the farm credit administration for keeping out of politics and thus escaping much criticism, he continued: "If we keep this branch of government free from partisan interference and maintain its efficiency, a number of amendments will be necessary. To prevent a change of administration dislocating the system, the governor and four commissioners should be appointed for a definite number of years, and provision made that not more than three should be members of the same political party."

He urged also that careful study be made by the farm credit administration and the farm organizations of the matter of interest rates. Unless there is an amendment to the act, rates will go back next July to the amount fixed in mortgage when written, thus making some borrowers pay a much higher rate of interest than others in the same farm loan association, Mr. Taber noted.

One big farm enterprise reported an excellent year in the last 12 months. This is the Grange itself.

More Grange members were in good standing with dues paid to Oct. 1 of this year than in any like period in a half century, the convention was told. In membership, in number of organizations and number of states, the seventieth anniversary year of the Grange marks its peak. Some 500 new units were announced at the opening session.

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Alexander's Dream of Unity

Macedonian Conqueror Hoped to Merge East and West, With Babylon as a Center—He Sowed Greek Culture Broadcast Behind His Armies—Greek Became Popular International Language

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-sixth of 51 Articles

BABYLON, Iraq—We shall leave Babylon today, late in the fourth century B. C. She has played marvelous roles, but is ceasing to be a center of events in the ancient world. However, before we part from this scene of gorgeous splendor and lavish wealth, let us tarry to meet one more conqueror, the world-subduing youth, Alexander of Macedon.

He has come into the city amid the blare of trumpets, the marching of regiments, and the clanging of gongs on scores of ocean-going boats that had rowed up the Euphrates River.

Barely 32 years old is the stalwart athlete who rides down the grand processional way past Babylon's temple-crowned tower toward the palace on whose golden throne the world's masters have sat. He is broad-shouldered, full-limbed, and of proportionate height.

A Dazzling Adventure

Dense hair stands up above clean-shaven face. From his eyes flashes mastery. A long white robe falls almost to his feet, the robe of Babylon. Alexander has approved and accepted much of Babylon's culture; he is trying to unite East and West, to make all mankind one.

That is the most dazzling among the many dazzling adventures of this capricious boy—he wants to unite humanity, to merge all culture in one onward-moving stream.

From first to last he was an astounding character, embodying in grea' discord many conflicting human traits. Yet he was gifted above almost all others of the sons of men, and his services to humanity are of the highest order.

The throne of Macedonia which he inherited at the age of 20 was completely encompassed by internal enemies. By a rapid succession of powerful strokes he established himself at home, then left his tiny kingdom, and with a small army crossed into Asia.

On foreign soil he faced the vastest and richest empire that had yet existed, repeatedly met armies 30 times larger than his own, is reputed to have won every battle that he fought, marched over mountains, traversed deserts, and conquered the then known world nearly to the Ganges River in the heart of India, where his tired soldiers forced him to turn back.

He ruled all of southeastern Europe, he was master of all Africa, as far as that continent had significance, and was Monarch of Asia. Such was the power Alexander had won at the age of 30, and now he has returned to his new capital, Babylon, to consolidate and perfect his administration of the world. His Babylon is not the seat of a League of Nations, but the capital of a single universal state, of Alexanderland, in which all men are to live in peace, understanding and prosperity.

All the achievements of all the peoples and all the ages are to be unified at Babylon, and sent out enriched to the world. There will be no more strangers and no more boundaries. All spiritual and material wealth will belong to everyone. The world will be everybody's home, a common culture will be each man's heritage, and universal prosperity his reward; every man will awake in security and go to sleep in peace.

Merging East and West

Such is the dream that Alexander is trying to realize as he marches into Babylon and offers sacrifices in its temples.

For 10 full years he has been working at it, a decade of dazzling success, unmeasured toil, and danger.

He founded a score of cities called Alexandria, stretching from the Nile to the Ganges, from the Bosporus to the Indian Ocean. They were to be trading centers, springs of Greek culture, melting pots for East and West.

East came West, West came East, and both mingled with North and South in scores of centers in Alexanderland. The religious mysticism and spiritual yearning of the East passed over all the roads toward Europe. The art, power of organization, and moral vigor of the West traveled over every highway toward Asia.

And all this is a mere beginning. Alexander has barely succeeded in imposing unity upon the continents. Now he will build up his beautiful world-structure. But first he must rest a little. He has been on the march eight years, frequently wounded, sometimes extremely exhausted, always in the lands of enemies, alert by day and vigilant by night.

His face is much more haggard as he rides into Babylon than when he entered Asia 10 years before. And he is nervous. He has heard bad auguries and he cannot shake them off.

A Vast Dream

So he doubles his guards, moves into a secluded little palace beside the river, and sets vehemently to work. A new fleet is built, new governors are apppointed for his wide-stretching empire, new measures taken to assure justice, and a new army trained. He will soon be on the move again with man and horse and ship, fostering progress and enforcing order in the outlying lands he has unified. He will sail around Arabia, pass to the coast of Africa, cross to India, pierce into China. There is still much to be done.

Alexander is ready again. The trumpets blow. The ships' sails billow. Flags snap. The world conqueror is moving out of Babylon.

But he does not move. He sends word, "Wait till tomorrow." Eight mornings he repeats that order. Then flags at half mast. The great world dream is over.

But only partly over. Men dreamed a dream in Jerusalem, too. There a brighter light had been kindled than in Babylon. A greater force was active than Alexander's phalanxes.

It passed over Alexander's highways to the ends of the earth, and is still lighting men to the road that leads to unity and world brotherhood. For helping prepare those roads, Alexander deserves well of humanity.

Clubwomen Find Rise in Drinking Followed Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Temperance education in the United States is viewed by presidents of women's clubs in New York State as inadequate to meet the needs of conditions arising out of the repeal of national prohibition, according to the results of a survey by the New York State Liquor Authority, made public here yesterday.

Increased drinking since repeal and a rise in the number of temptations before young people also were noted by women responding to a circular questionnaire distributed by the liquor authority to the presidents of 157 women's organizations.

Beside the presidents of women's clubs, the survey covered social workers in settlement houses in Greater New York, mayors of all cities and incorporated villages in the state, presidents of county medical societies and president of all labor unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

"Practically all groups, including the club presidents, agree that there is a better attitude toward law enforcement, and all but the labor union presidents agree that present temperance education is not adequate," the liquor authority's report said.

Although the replies received were said to have emphasized the need of temperance education, most of the club presidents admitted that their organizations had not been engaged in constructive programs to meet the need which they saw. While others thought that temperance education was a subject of interest to their members, a small group regarded it as a controversial subject which could not be undertaken safely by the organizations.

"It is to be regreted that replies were received from only 35 of the 157 women's club presidents," the liquor authority report continued. "This small percentage of answers from the presidents of women's clubs, in comparison with the percentage of answers received from other groups in the State to whom questionnaires were sent, indicates a discouraging lack of interest in this important subject on the part of clubwomen."

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Rome Entente Holds Vienna Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Hungary, against which it had no claims.

Of course, these two weakest powers in Central Europe didn't represent much of a gain for Italy, but it was something. And in all international conflicts that have occurred since the conclusion of the pact, these states have stood by Italy against the world, saving it from complete isolation.

Events have proved Benito Mussolini's wisdom in combining with Vienna and Budapest. This alliance serves as a basis from which Italy steadily increases its influence in Europe. It is the beginning of a road that may lead a long way. It has already led to a temporary working arrangement between Italy and Germany.

For Hungary this alliance was more than welcome, because Budapest thereby acquired a friend and champion in its fight for treaty revision. For a long time Italy has been Hungary's most useful friend, its chief support in the struggle against the Little Entente. At this conference however, she may be asked to explain her growing friendship with Yugoslavia against whom some of Hungary's revisionist aims are directed.

Decisive Factor

For Austria, also, the Rome Protocol has been useful, or perhaps it would be fairer to say, for the present regime it has been useful. The pact was concluded at a moment when the National Socialists were making a desperate attempt to dominate this country. Italy was a decisive factor in helping the Austrian dictatorship overcome its enemies. The pact has been a symbol and guarantee that in case of need help would come from beyond the Alps. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence Rome has exerted on Austrian politics during the last five years. No other country in Europe is so dependent upon a neighbor as Austria is upon Italy. No vital decision has been taken here without Premier Mussolini's approval.

In February, 1934, Italy's support enabled Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss to destroy the Socialist party and to break its power. In July, 1934, Italy's help was a vital factor in helping the Vienna Government crush a National Socialist uprising after Dr. Dollfuss's assassination. During the summer of this year, Premier Mussolini induced Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg to conclude a friendship agreement with Germany. And now, Austria still wants Italy's aid as protection against an attempt on the part of Germany to dominate Vienna.

Austria wishes to go arm in arm with both Germany and Italy, and as long as she keeps a firm hold on both, she thinks she will not fall into the arms of either.

Commercial Aspects

One of the chief aims of the pact was to further trade among these countries, but it has been only moderately successful.

Trade between Austria and Hungary has actually decreased, while trade between Italy and Hungary has been both limited and unsatisfactory. There has been an improvement in Austrian-Italian trade, due largely to Italy's war needs and to the trade sanctions of other lands against Italy.

In 1935 trade between Austria and Hungary fell from 229,000,000 schillings (at five to a dollar) to 211,000,000. During the first nine months of 1936 it fell off still more. During the first eight months of 1935 Austria imported from the Reich 122,000,000 schillings worth of goods, from Czechoslovakia 93,000,000, from Hungary 75,000,000, from Yugoslavia 54,000,000, from Roumania 51,000,000, from Poland 44,000,000, and from Italy 41,000,000.

During a corresponding period this year Germany sold Austria 134,000,000 schillings worth of goods, Czechoslovakia sold her 90,000,000 worth, Hungary 69,000,000, Yugoslavia 44,000,000, Roumania 66,000,000, Poland 44,000,000 and Italy 39,000,000.

So, in Austria's imports the Rome Protocol plays but a small role.

Export Trade

In exports the order is different. In the first eight months of 1935 Austria exported to Germany goods worth 97,000,000 schillings, to Italy 82,000,000, to Hungary 63,000,000, to Czechoslovakia 41,000,000, to Yugoslavia 33,000,000, to Roumania 28,000,000, and to Poland 23,000,000. This year during a corresponding period, Austria sold Germany 100,000,000 schillings worth of produce, Italy 94,000,000, Hungary 56,000,000, Czechoslovakia 45,000,000, Yugoslavia 30,000,000, Roumania 41,000,000, and Poland 32,000,000. Thus in Austria's exports, Italy and Hungary play important roles.

In the sum total of Austria's foreign trade the order of the participating countries is as follows: Germany with almost twice as much as any other land, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary and Roumania. Trade between Austria and other states, as well as between Hungary and other states, is increasing more rapidly than among the Rome Protocol states.

Due to this fact, efforts are being made, both on the side of the Little Entente and of the Rome Entente, to increase trade between these two groups. This tendency will certainly be furthered by the conference now being held here. That is likely to be one of its most tangible results.

Good Will Courts On Radio Opposed

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Radio "good will courts" in which advice is given by active or retired lawyers or judges on personal and domestic problems were condemned as unethical in a report of a special committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association approved by the organization's board of directors last night.

The committee, headed by George Z. Medalie, recommended as the first step toward the abolition of such radiocast the adoption of a rule by the appellate division against the participation of lawyers in them.

The report commented on the broadcasts: "The judge attempts to give advice. He is frequently interrupted, and even corrected, by the conductor. . . . There is no opportunity to obtain a complete statement of facts and the judge has practically no opportunity to check the correctness and soundness of his snap judgments.

Iowan 'Bangs' Through Mud To Capture Husking Crown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11 — Husking his way up and down corn rows with energy and sureness that outranked his 17 crack competitors, Carl Carlson of Audubon, Iowa, proved to an audience of 100,000 or so here that Iowa not only grows tall corn but also raises lads who can shuck it.

Mr. Carlson, this year's state champion, took the national title home to a family that already claims one national husking championship. Carl's brother, Elmer, took the honors last year.

This year's meet smashed no records for the quantity of corn picked in the alloted 80 minutes, 21.04 bushels. But it did deserve some sort of honor for a victory over mud. Like football players on a wet day, the farm athletes plunged ahead through soggy fields, while wheels of the tractors that drew their "bang wagons" sucked their way forward through mud puddles.

As for the fans who had driven long distances to see the "battle of the bang boards," as the farmers call the meet, they were hardly less heroic than the contestants when it came to fighting mud. Blue sky, big white clouds and warm sunshine had lured them out on what seemed an ideal day for the contest, but once at the farm of Alva L. Oyler, in Licking county, they discovered that watching the competition was not going to be mere passive participation.

Equipped with boots, overshoes or rubbers, spectators plodded toward the acres that had been set aside for the match. Half way there they came to what some called a water hole, although technically it was a corn field. One man was stuck half way over and could not move. Friends waded in and literally pulled him out by the boot-straps.

But all this was soon forgotten in the interest of watching the race. Pennants flown from each husker's wagon indicated the progress of each state's representatives. The fans following the wagons did not cheer like a football crowd. Nor offer superfluous advice as does a baseball crowd. The farmers seemed to realize the huskers could do better if they were not distracted and so kept silent. Spectators near the huskers could hear the steady bang-bang-bang of the yellow ears hitting the sides of the wagons.

When the gun boomed at the end of the 80 minutes. No one could tell who had won. The huskers themselves did not know. Those who had husked with bare backs put on their shirts, others slid into overcoats, all climbed on tractors and rode back to Mr. Oyler's barn, to wait patiently for nearly two hours for the results to be computed, an elaborate process according to the rules of this game, even though adding machines were used to speed it up.

The crowd waited too. Men and women stood in the November sunshine listening to announcements from loudspeakers, hearing the music of 4-H club and high school bands, but really marking time until the moment when the victors in the cornfield Olympic should be announced.

Finally it came—Carl Carlson of Iowa, first; Adam Byczynski of Illinois, second; Lawrence House of Kansas, third.

This year's contest was notable for the excellent handling of the crowds. Although everybody came in automobiles, there was sufficient parking space. One farmer, looking over the ranks of cars in field after field, remarked he hadn't seen so many at one time since the Chicago world's fair. State highway police and various farm and community organizations helped to regulate the crowds so there were no clogged highways.

Farmers and their families seemed well satisfied with the day's outing. For the thirteenth time, the rural people indicated they can find sport in one of their commonest chores.

There was no gate admission, no parking fees, no amusement concessions. Women's societies from nearby churches served inexpensive lunches.

Florida Trains to Toot In Deep Pleasing Tone

St. AUBUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Florida East Coast Railway announced Nov. 9 it had adopted whistle number three—the people's choice—for all locomotives.

When citizens along the right of way complained of the shrill warnings used by East Coast trains, the railroad decided to put the matter to a vote.

A locomotive equipped with six different types of whistles stopped at 19 cities from Jacksonville to Miami and tooted them all. Citizens were asked to vote.

C. L. Beals, general superintendent, said a tabulation showed between 80 and 90 per cent favored Number 3.

The whistle was described as having a deep, pleasing tone—capable of providing ample warning without being offensive. Mr. Beals said it would be installed on all locomotives as rapidly as practicable.

China Makes Elections Sure

To insure that China's elections are 100 per cent Chinese and, incidentally, to benefit native manufacturers, Nanking has ordered that all ballot sheets be made of paper made in China.

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Press Wins New Freedom Under Arkansas Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 — Arkansas takes a long step in supporting an unshackled press by the endorsement on Nov. 3 of a proposition that grants broad immunity to reporters.

The provision is incorporated into an act designed to eliminate waste in criminal procedure and reduce court costs. It gives news writers professional immunity such as enjoyed by ministers, lawyers and physicians and exempts them from punishment for withholding from courts, grand juries, etc., the source of published information unless it is proved news articles were not published in public interest.

Homestead Tax Eased

An amendment adopted in Arkansas exempts homesteads from 8.7 mills state property tax up to $1000 assessed valuation, with authority to the Legislature to increase exemption to $2500 if funds are found to replace millage revenue. Another amendment provides that the state shall furnish free textbooks for public schools through the first eight grades.

Minnesota voters defeated an amendment exchanging state lands for federal land for park purposes and another removing all tax levies for real estate for state purposes.

Texas adopted amendments raising the Governor's salary from $4000 to $12,000 annually, authorizing a fund for teacher retirement, authorizing establishment of workmen's compensation insurance for state employees, relieving the Governor of pardoning power and placing it in the hands of pardon board and one limiting legislative representation of counties in which large cities are located to seven members, unless population exceeds 700,000, after which they may have an additional representative for each 100,000.

Liquor Amendment Loses

Texas voters rejected an amendment intended to place the liquor industry entirely in state hands by means of state dispensation.

South Dakota passed an amendment cutting the size of the Legislature. It limits House membership to not less than 50, nor more than 75; and the Senate to not less than 25, nor more than 35. Present membership is: House, 103; Senate, 45.

General Sales Tax Wins And Loses in State Polls

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—The general sales tax, a campaign issue in several states this fall, met with both victory and defeat in the Nov. 3 elections.

An Associated Press survey showed that voters had expressed widely divergent opinions regarding one of government's newest and most controversial sources of revenue.

Ohio voters issued a mandate for repeal of that state's levy of 3 per cent on food consumed in the home. The tax, estimated to bring in $12,000,000 annually, was to be lifted today.

Incomplete returns from Idaho, where a 2 per cent tax is in effect, showed repeal favored. Mississippi voters rejected a constitutional amendment proposal which would have written the sales tax into the organic law as a consumer's levy. A tax of 2 per cent already is in effect.

Changes were in sight for the 2 per cent sales tax of Arizona. Gov. B. B. Moeur, father of the tax, was defeated for renomination by R. C. Stanford, Governor-elect, who favored repeal, and spokesmen for Mr. Stanford said a bill would be introduced in the Legislature convening Jan. 1 to repeal the provision of the present law dealing with "necessities of life."

In Illinois, voters re-elected Gov. Henry Horner, whose Republican opponent, C. Wayland Brooks, promised repeal of the 3 per cent occupation, or sales, tax as it affected necessities. Governor Horner defended the measure.

Australians Rallied By Governor-General To Ban Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There was an unusual gathering at Parliament House when the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, of Canberra, having expressed a wish to meet members of all parties, was introduced to representatives of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by the president, Sir David Gordon, and the speaker, Robert D. Nicholls.

Lord Gowrie had a personal knowledge of many of the legislators as Governor of South Australia for six years—"six most difficult years in the history of the State," as he recalled.

Lord Gowrie took the opportunity to appeal to all parties to sink their differences and work in the interests of the nation. He said he had been impressed by the way all parties had then played the game in the difficult years and that it was more than ever necessary now, on a wider international scale, that there should be complete co-operation. It is only in this way, he said, that the world can recover and achieve financial rehabilitation.

"It is necessary," said Lord Gowrie, "to combine pride, devotion, and all that concerns the welfare of the State with a broad outlook on all that concerns Australia as a whole. Only the strength and unity of the British Empire can keep civilization together."

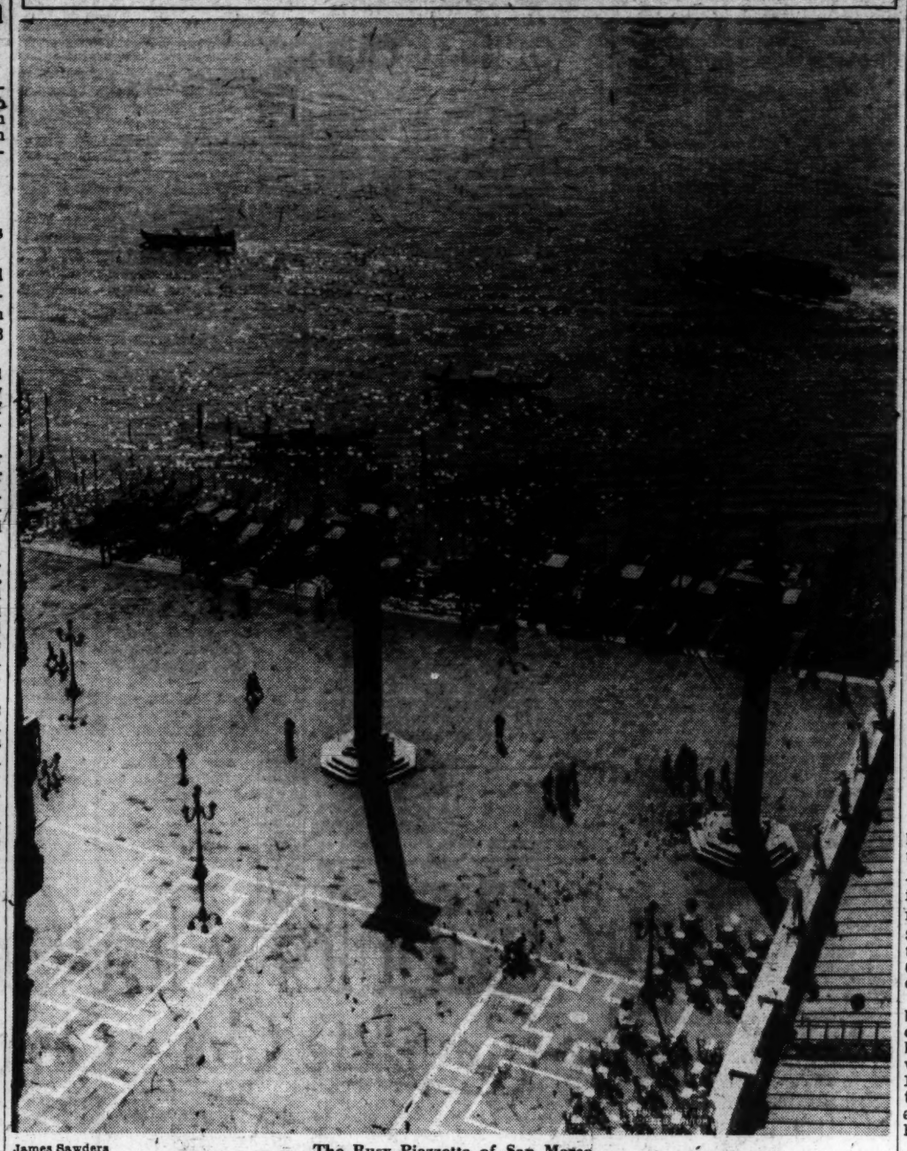
Georgia Masons Elect Grand Lodge Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—At the close of a two-day annual convocation attended by about 1000 leaders in Georgia Masonry, Robert McMillan of Clarkesville became grand master of the Georgia Grand Lodge. Mr. McMillan has been solicitor general of the northeast circuit for the past 22 years and has served as deputy grand master of Georgia Masons. Mr. McMillan succeeds Abit Nix of Athens.

Other officers elected were: John L. Travis of Savannah, deputy grand master; William M. Sapp, Dalton, senior grand warden; J. Wilson Parker of Fairburn, junior grand warden; Frank F. Baker of Macon, grand secretary, and F. C. Jones, Thomasville, grand treasurer. Cary W. Anderson of Savannah was re-elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Georgia Masonic Home, and Harrison Daugherty was re-elected superintendent of the home, which is located in Macon.

In Venice, the Beautiful



James Sawders

The Busy Piazzetta of San Marco

Where One Gets Into a Gondola or Motorboat to Go Somewhere Else on the Grand Canal

The center of Venice has always been and always will be the Piazza San Marco and its Piazzetta, which faces south between its two ancient Egyptian columns, out across the Grand Canal.

The splendid Piazza of San Marco, into which the Piazzetta leads from the South, is said to be the only square in Venice entitled to be known as "piazza," because of its size and pretensions. Imposing buildings surround it on three sides—seeming to form one great marble palace: to the east the St. Mark's church and the square campanile; north and south the three-storied palaces once the residences of the procurators of Venice. In that piazza are held the great civic gatherings, as well as the band concerts and open-air festas for which Venice is famous—that is all of them that get off the Grand Canal itself.

To the east of the Piazzetta is the Doges' Palace and to the west is the old Library. The two ancient columns which stand near the water's edge of the Piazzetta were brought to Venice as war trophies back in 1126. On the east column is the bronze winged lion of Byzantine style, cast in Venice in 1178—famed as "the Lion of Venice," while the other column is surmounted by a marble statue of St. Theodore, Venice's saint until St. Mark superseded him.

And to the south, across the Grand Canal, is the island of San Giorgio Maggiore, with its church, while the beautiful Santa Maria della Salute is nearer and to the west.

That Grand Canal is to Venetians what the Strand is to Londoners or Broadway to New Yorkers—the principal artery of busy city life. The gondala is still the favored taxicab of Venice, but there are plenty of motorboats disputing its ancient reign everywhere. From the Piazzetta radiates Venetian life and activity in every direction.

British Rider Takes Jumping Trophy at Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Miss Elsie B. Holdsworth of Seekonk, Mass., adds another blue to the collection of ribbons in her trophy room, having captured first place with her chestnut mare, Janet Sue, in the championship stake for five-gaited saddle horses at the National Horse Show here Nov. 9. Miss Holdsworth, along with other women, is well up towards the top of the list of prize winners.

Eleven of the best five-gaited show horses in the United States were entered in the class, four of which failed to compete. Among these latter was a grey gelding called High Courage which Robert E. Moreland of Lexington, Ky., had entered and which many visitors to the show had hoped to see in action. Mr. Moreland has brought East during his long career many of the best horses seen here in the last score of years, one of the best known of which was Bohemian Actress, which he sold to Miss Janet Liggett of Boston, and who now, retired from the show ring, is privately owned and ridden as a park horse in Boston.

While the competition for the $1000 purse that went with the championship was keen last night, and the class produced what may safely be called the pick of the five-gaited saddle horses in the United States, old-timers were fain to compare the performances with those of old days, when this type of saddle horse was common in every country road in Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern states. The entries showed dash and speed in the rack, a fair walk and a few of them had a real rocking-chair canter; but none of them was perfect in the "slow gait," and some of them were so mixed that the pace was as much rack as it was "slow gait."

The judges, however, saw eye to eye with many professional and amateur horsemen who crowded the rails when they picked Miss Holdsworth's Kentucky-bred chestnut mare for first honors and placed the Audrey's Choice Stables' Parade of Elegants as reserve. This is another woman's stable, owned by Mrs. E. P. Caffell of Providence, R. I.

The Delaine Farms Dickey Dhu, a good-looking brown gelding, was placed third; Moses W. Faitoute's Jean Rex, fourth; Terre Haute Farm's Little Sport, fifth, and Totokoncolah, a chestnut stallion entered jointly by Mrs. W. P. Roth and Mrs. George Uhl, sixth.

To many visitors the important thing last night was the contest for the international individual military trophy for officers. It was won by Lieut. J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby of the British Army, riding Kineton, a big bay gelding, one of the "stars" of the British Army horse show team.

Twenty army officers from six nations rode for the trophy, but Lieutenant Talbot-Ponsonby met keen competition only from Capt. Eduardo Yanez of Chile astride a little 14.3 hands pony called Toqui, a veteran timber topper and a popular jumper with horse "fans."

In the first jump, six expert riders negotiated the difficult course without a single fault, but in the first jump-off, all faulted save Lieutenant Talbot-Ponsonby and Captain Yanez.

"No faults on Captain Yanez," came the announcement from the judges, quickly followed by "no faults on Lieutenant Talbot-Ponsonby."

Then came the second jump-off and again "no faults" announcement.

A third time the bars were raised. Captain Yanez led off, negotiating every obstacle until the last, where the gallant little Chilean mount faulted a second and topped the rail for a score of four faults.

Lieutenant Talbot-Ponsonby came on as collectedly and composed as if he were on dress parade. He had Kineton in perfect control and he rode the big gelding as only an expert cavalry officer can handle his charger, up and over each barrier he went, showing Kineton's flashing plates high above the rails until the last fence of the stagger-in-and-out. The gelding went over it as he would go through the gate of his home paddock.

It was a jumping performance worth seeing.

Plant Closed by Strike, Firm Plans Liquidation

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 11 (AP)—The strike-paralyzed Oregon Worsted Company, a million dollar industry, definitely terminated operations Nov. 9 and announced through its attorney "arrangements are now being made to liquidate accounts receivable, inventory and equipment." Attorney Abe Rosenberg said the plant would be sold "as soon as a buyer presents."

The company, which had an annual pay roll of approximately $750,000 and employed 400 persons, ceased operations last week when the union called a strike. Demands for recognition and a pay increase were presented.

Fence Conditions Studied

The University of California has started a series of long range tests to determine the ideal types of fences for various farm purposes.

Only One Way To Go—'Ahead', Kettering Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Voicing a homely philosophy of optimism and courage, Charles F. Kettering, director of research for General Motors Corporation, was honored by business executives here yesterday upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the development of the electric selfstarter for automobiles.

Guests of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, business leaders heard Mr. Kettering discount so-called material progress of the modern age as only the beginning of what was to come.

"You can't stop human progress unless you stop thinking," Mr. Kettering declared. "There is only one way to go—ahead.

"If I could get over to young people today the idea that they should stop looking back, and look ahead, we should have nothing to fear for the future."

Faith and patience are fundamental to progress, Mr. Kettering continued, adding that people who try to plan their objectives too carefully are likely to be disappointed.

"Most so-called scientific progress is only scientific after it happens," he said. "Many valuable developments are either mistakes or accidents, and at times the by-products are more important than the product itself. Quite often men stumble upon them.

"No one ever stumbled while standing still."

Whatever had to be done, Mr. Kettering said, it was essential to keep busy.

"Unintelligent action is better than well-informed inactivity," he observed: adding:

"The right kind of an idea poorly executed is worth infinitely more than a poor idea admirably performed."

Car Owners Act To Guard Taxes In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 — An amendment to the State Constitution to prevent misuse of highway funds is the objective of a campaign just launched by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia and the other clubs making up the Pennsylvania Motor Federation.

Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Philadelphia Club—an AAA affiliate—has issued the following statement in this connection:

"The 2,000,000 car owners of Pennsylvania will welcome this move which will make certain that the money they pay for highways will be used for that purpose.

Some States Aid

"Missouri, Massachusetts, Colorado, Maine and Kansas have taken constitutional action to prevent diversion, and we are going to see that Pennsylvania motorists and Pennsylvania highways are also protected from tax grabbers.

"Motorists are the most unjustly taxed class in this country today. They are paying state and federal taxes on their cars, tires, and repair parts. In Pennsylvania alone they paid $40,000,000 last year in gasoline taxes. They pay fees for registration and operators' licenses. In many states they also pay county and city taxes in addition to those levied by the state and Federal Governments.

Figures Are Staggering

"When one looks at the total taxes paid by motorists in this country, the figures are staggering. In 1935 American motorists paid $48,800,000 in retail sales taxes; $322,776,000 in registration fees, and more than $600,000,000 in gas tax. Since 1919 they have paid more than $11,000,000,000 altogether for the privilege of using their cars.

"The motorist has borne this burden with comparatively little complaint—so much so that he has become the goat for every politician who wants money for a pet scheme. He grumbled a little but paid—until they started to divert his money to all sorts of uses not connected with highways.

Pays Every Other Tax

"The car owner pays every other tax that anyone else must pay. It is rank discrimination to make him pay more than his share through a tax that is based, not on ability to pay, but merely on the fact that he owns what is now a necessity in our present civilization.

"The Automobile Club of Philadelphia will feature this campaign at the Automobile Show opening Nov. 12 at the Commercial Museum. The thousands who attend will be asked to sign a petition in support of this move for fair treatment of car owners.

'All clubs affiliated with the Pennsylvania Motor Federation willl circulate similar petitions throughout the State, and these will be presented to the next session of the Legislature."

Peddlers Prefer Buggies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Despite the prevalence of automobiles and good roads, the "chicken and egg peddler," emblematic of horse and buggy days, still makes his rounds through some of the remoter sections of the South. The peddler gathers up live chickens and eggs, usually exchanging items of merchandise for them, especially such staple things as tin pans, dippers and buckets.

Most of the peddlers make their rounds about every two weeks, beginning their calls far out in the country, and gathering the chickens and eggs for disposal in the city where prices are better and the demand more consistent.

The early peddlers traveled in covered wagons and their stops at country homes was an event, especially for the children who gathered around and marveled at the store on wheels. Most of the peddlers carried a dog with them, either chained to the wagon or allowed to roam in its own way. It was hinted that the dog could be used to run down a chicken should one escape from the coop in the wagon. But the better guess was that the peddler took the dog along as a traveling companion.

The peddler either camped along the way, wherever night overtook him, or was taken in for the night by a friendly settler. Although the peddler's horses had to be fed, the farmer guest rarely charged for his services, but the itinerant salesman usually presented the lady of the house with some token, as for instance a cedar water bucket, taken from his rolling store.

Coming less often than the chicken peddler and probably exciting more interest was the "pack" man, who spread out his mysterious bundle of merchandise on the floor. While generally known as "old Jew peddlers," not all were of this race, but most of them spoke English with some difficulty. Shawls had not gone out of style in those days, so that the pack men always had pretty ones, the type "imported from the old country." Rugs and tablecloths and other linens were included in the packs. These men always made their rounds afoot with packs on their backs.

Official of House Memorizes Faces Of New Members

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—William T. Roy, assistant parliamentarian of the House, has imposed upon himself the task of learning to know by sight the nation's 96 new congressmen even before he sees them.

"I do it by newspaper photographs and cartoons," he said, "and you would be surprised how well it works."

Mr. Roy has to learn the faces so he can tell Speaker Bankhead whose they are, when they pop up in the House. Already in the mails are letters to the new representatives asking for photographs and newspaper clippings. As fast as Roy receives them they go into an album. There is a practical reason behind the parliamentarian's wish to know all the members of Congress by sight.

"On the first day of the coming session," he explained, "the Speaker might ask me the name and state of the gentleman standing in the ninth row, fifth seat off the right aisle. I've got to be able to tell him."

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2. Page, Pace, Pack, Back, Bock, Book.

3. Cap-Capable, Red-Redundant, Bee-Beech, Ant—Anticipate, Fan—Fanciful, Coo—Co-operate.

4. High L and S and Low L and S (Highlands and Lowlands).

5. When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Scott.

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By
The Doctor of Family Finances

The Priceless Things • "Hello Daddy!"
Even Odds

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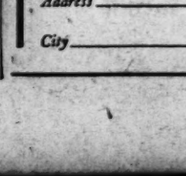
• • •

I wonder if the great financier gets anywhere near the thrill in engineering a big deal, as the humble workman whose little daughter greets his weary homecoming with a cheerful "Hello, Daddy!" Here again we find that the real joys of life cost nothing at all. No price can be set upon happiness. Yet the very fact that money is relatively unimportant in the general scheme of things, is sufficient reason for giving it intelligent attention. It's the little things that count—even the pennies that might have been saved on the day's groceries. Every activity depends on every other activity, and since a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, foolish buying or careless budgeting might easily cause unhappiness all along the line.

• • •

Why *will* people waste precious hours on riddles and contests with the odds against them something like 100,000 to 1? An evening spent in checking, studying, analyzing that *practical* puzzle—the family finances—would certainly pay well for the hours invested—and there would be an *even* chance of making a gain. Don't think *family budgeting* is all grief. If you'll send me the coupon below, I'll send you a book that makes budgeting a pleasure—with plenty of laughs. And you'll get somewhere with it too, save money, do better buying and be able to arrange a personal allowance for each member of the family.



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Bell Telephone Pension Plan Continues Under Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Liberalization of the employees' pension plan of the Bell system, which includes the Western Electric Company and 19 big telephone companies from coast to coast, to the end that company pensions will be paid in full to its workers irrespective of the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, was announced here yesterday.

At the same time the Bell system sent notices to its 270,000 employees that in addition to their own company-financed retirement plan, they would receive one half the government pension. This was seen as putting Bell system workers in a pension category better than that accorded employees of any other large concern.

The Bell system has a total pension fund in excess of $195,000,000, the largest private fund of its kind in the country. Employees make no contributions to it.

The Bell System announcement furthermore was seen as indicating the course other large employers having pension systems of their own probably would pursue under the provisions of the Federal Act. The Bell system will deduct from the federal pension the amount of money it had paid into the Federal Government, turning over to the employee not only the full amount accruing under the company pension system, but half the amount due him under the federal system.

This 50 per cent of the federal pension will be that which the employee himself pays, the remaining 50 per cent being deducted by the company to enable it to reimburse itself for the amount it had contributed to the federal fund.

Modification Explained

The Bell system in its announcement to its employees explains in detail the modifications it has made in its pension plan.

"If the (federal) act remains unchanged (until 1942 when the federal payments begin) the employee retiring on pension after 1941 will receive from the Government and the company together the equivalent of his or her full pension from the company plus one half of the government pension, which represents, in effect, what the employee has contributed toward the government pension through the tax on his or her salary or wages," the statement says.

Besides the Western Electric Company, there is included in the Bell system the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its 18 telephone operating companies.

These are the New York Telephone Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Southern New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, the Diamond State Telephone Company (of Delaware), the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Southern California Telephone Company. The system also includes the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

Pension Started in 1923

The Bell system pension plan was established in 1923, and provides that the employee each year after retirement, shall receive 1 per cent of his or her annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service with this system. The yearly salary figures used in the computation of the pension payments is the average salary for the last five years of employment or the average for the last 10 years, whichever is greater.

Retirement is compulsory at the age of 65 and the pension is available to those who have had a minimum of 20 years service with the company. This means that practically all employees of the system retiring at the age of 65 are eligible for pensions, since few persons more than 45 years old enter the Bell system's employ.

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Arizona Court Bans Charity Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCKEYE, Ariz.—Practice of occasionally suspending anti-gambling laws in the name of charity or community betterment had a setback when the Buckeye Ministerial Association obtained a superior court injunction restraining citizens from carrying out their plans to conduct games of roulette, keno, faro and the like at a local affair.

Although it was said that the net profits were to be used to aid underprivileged children, the plaintiffs contended that the games in question were gambling and in violation of the law.

A dozen Arizona cities and towns have long had temporary gambling as an adjunct to rodeos and other fiestas. Always there are citizens who disapprove, but this is the first time anyone has objected in court.

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Hull Organizes U. S. Delegates To Peace Parley

AMERICAN LEGION, AT SEA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull organized into committees today the United States delegation to the inter-American conference for the maintenance of peace.

He said he would announce the assignments at a meeting of the delegation, the second of a projected series of daily shipboard sessions.

Convening the delegation for the first time yesterday, Mr. Hull expounded the principal proposals to insure Pan-American neutrality as well as policies of common economic benefit.

An American neutrality policy, reinforced by the power of 21 Western Hemisphere republics, will be one purpose of the conference opening at Buenos Aires, Dec. 1.

Embargo Policies

The proposed unified neutrality policy is based on economic and financial embargo policies adopted by the United States in the Italo-Ethiopian war and originated in the state department at Washington.

It has been developed through advance circulation among the 20 other American republics to be represented at the conference, each of which has contributed ideas toward making the accord an effective agreement to promote the "good neighbor" spirit enunciated for the United States by President Roosevelt.

United States officials have emphasized the proposals are purely tentative and are offered only as a basis for discussions in the Argentine capital.

On All Munitions

Designed to smother any conflict in the Americas, the proposed treaty would place an embargo on all munitions, loans or credits to any American republic engaged in war with another American nation.

With all American nations subscribing, diplomats pointed out, the only source of supply for arms would be Europe or Asia.

Corresponding to existing United States policy, the pact would not apply against an American nation at war with non-American nations. Thus, it would leave the republics free to assist their neighbors to repulse a European or Asiatic enemy.

The proposal also would exempt governments already bound by treaty obligations, including those American members of the League of Nations which are pledged to use sanctions against aggressor nations.

Consultative Group

By the tentative plan, the 21 republics would set up a permanent "consultative committee" which would "collaborate on ways and means of avoiding armed conflict." The committee would be authorized to exert pressure for an amicable settlement in event of threatened hostilities.

By agreement to defer any conflict until a formal declaration of war or, alternatively, an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of hostilities, had been issued, the proposed pact would provide a longer "breathing spell" for conciliation.

One modification offered by Pan-American peace advocates would bring up to date the issue of neutral rights and the privileges of neutrals to trade among themselves. Another would extend the goods and monetary embargo to all warring nations instead of limiting them to American nations in conflict.

Whatever form the final treaty may take, the United States delegation is concerned primarily with narrowing the possibilities of warfare and preventing bloodshed by depriving belligerents of easy access to the implements of war.

Illinois Reminds Pedestrian to Aid In Traffic Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—"Please, Mr. Pedestrian, remember you have a part in the safety movement and that part is to obey the traffic laws."

This, in effect, is what the Illinois State Highway Department entreats after a survey of casualties in this State. The humble walker, the survey found, is the cause of 29 per cent of traffic accidents in Illinois, and a participant in an even larger number.

Convinced that many mishaps occur because pedestrians are not aware of their responsibilities, the highway department has issued a summary of the rights and duties of people on foot, as defined in state traffic laws.

First, pedestrians are reminded that the red and green lights are for them, too. When the signal facing them is red, they may enter the roadway only if they can do so safely without interfering with vehicular traffic.

Second, there is the matter of right-of-way. There is just one time when the pedestrian has it, and that is when there is a marked or unmarked crosswalk over the roadway, but no traffic signals. If there is a tunnel or bridge over the roadway, if there is no crosswalk, or if, in the case of signals, the light shows red or amber, then the pedestrian has no right to cross.

Jaywalking, of course, is taboo, unless a pedestrian lane is marked in the center of the block and then the man on foot must keep within the marks.

Hitchhikers are not obeying the state law when they stand in the roadway to thumb rides.

Finally, it is the duty of any person walking on the highway to keep on the left of the paved portion and to step off the pavement when meeting a vehicle.

Not a difficult set of rules, these, and much trouble would be saved if the folks on foot in Illinois obeyed them, says the state department.

California Study Finds Efficiency in Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—So far as appeals from felony convictions are concerned, Californians may rest assured that the administration of criminal justice in their State is about as efficient as could be desired. This conclusion is reached by Ronald H. Beattie, research assistant in the bureau of public administration at the University of California, as a result of study of criminal appeals in the State from 1929 to 1935.

Mr. Beattie found that of each 1000 cases of felony convictions, there were approximately two reversals on appeal from lower court decisions. On the average there were 206 criminal appeals filed each year, of which only 157 were decided on their merits. The remainder resulted either in a dismissal or an affirmance.

New "Red" Zone

By a Staff Artist

In North China

Nanking Urges That Anti-Communist Activities Make It Wise for Foreigners to Depart From Areas Shown in Black

Nanking Warns Foreigners Out Of North China

NANKING, Nov. 11 (AP)—Immediate evacuation of all foreigners from Northwest China, "necessitated by bandit suppression operations," was asked today by the National Government.

Identical notes were sent to all nations maintaining diplomatic relations with China.

The areas concerned, the notes said, are Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Chinghai provinces and "also some parts of Inner Mongolia under separate Mongolian jurisdiction."

The communications declared that unless immediate evacuation were undertaken, "Chinese authorities would not be responsible for protection of foreigners" in the affected areas.

The Government also halted the issuance of visas for additional foreigners desiring to enter the northern provinces.

The majority of Americans in northwest China are located in Suiyuan and Kansu provinces.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11 (AP)—The United States Embassy has not yet received the Chinese Government's evacuation request, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman added that according to available information on conditions in the northwestern provinces, the Nanking warning was not justified.

Alaskan Volcanoes Active

Alaska contains a number of volcanoes that have been active in the last century.

Japan Acts Warily in China, To Avoid Ill-Timed Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A fundamental change in the hitherto comparatively irresponsible attitude of Japan's "Naval Landing Party," at Shanghai, and probably of similar units elsewhere in China, is discerned by observers as result of Japan's realization of a stiffer attitude on the part of China.

Summed up, the new view is: "Don't take too many chances of provoking accidental trouble."

If there is to be trouble in China, in other words, Tokyo high authority wants to be cognizant of the hows and wherefores of it, and to be directly in charge of whatever is done.

The perils of any other course became clearly visible in early 1932 when major-scale hostilities, far exceeding in magnitude, duration and cost anything which had been dreamed of, followed a localized action of the Shanghai landing party in striving to extend its lines into Chinese territory where it encountered unexpected stone-wall resistance from the 19th Route Army.

But it has taken some years for the lesson to take any effect, for the reason that the 19th Route Army was correctly recognized as an abnormal foreign body in the midst of the Chinese Government's settled policy of passivity. However, the Government has been employing the interim in building up its strength; while at the same time, continued Japanese aggression elsewhere has stirred Chinese public opinion to a point where any such "incident" as that at Shanghai in 1932 could not be localized again.

During the recent Shanghai crisis of late September and early October, the Landing Party not only enclosed Shanghai's Hongkew district in the International Settlement within a ring of Japanese bayonets, but put out barbed wire barricades as well. They lasted just one day—and were withdrawn ahead of the maturing of a local development which was the ostensible excuse for such extreme "precautions"—withdrawn, it was rumored, on direct instruction from Tokyo which had perhaps heard of quiet but very concrete concentrations of Chinese troops at Kashing, south of Shanghai; for a three-hour rush to Shanghai by rail and road if any "incident" started.

All this does not exclude the possibility of trouble. It merely means that Tokyo has decided that it will not give local commanders too much leeway for getting into local sporadic trouble which under present conditions might easily grow into real war.

Fund of $445,000 to Tell Los Angeles Inducements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Taxpayers of this county have provided for $445,000 worth of exploitation to make known such inducements as sunny skies, warm weather, blankets at night, mountains meeting the sea, strands, orange groves, palms and the like.

Under the Board of Supervisors, the All-Year Club of Southern California gets $200,000 for the fiscal year. The past year it received $153,000. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce receives another $200,000 for the same fiscal period. The remainder goes to fraternal organizations and civic clubs.

Amateur Craftsman Carved Violins Of Stradivarius Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATFORD, Eng.—With timber from old houses and tools which were little more than ordinary knives Mr. William Glenister constructed violins pronounced by experts to be as good as those of Stradivarius.

William Glenister, by trade a corn and seed merchant but by inclination a craftsman of musical instruments, who passed on here recently, made more than 50 violins and one or two cellos. With the exception of the first three or four all have been pronounced masterpieces. Some of these he sold for little more than the cost of the wood and varnish while others were given away to friends.

This self-taught craftsman lived for the most part in an obscure shop in Beak street, London—the Silver street of Dickens's time. With pine 200 years old taken from a house that was pulled down in that street he carved one of his finest instruments.

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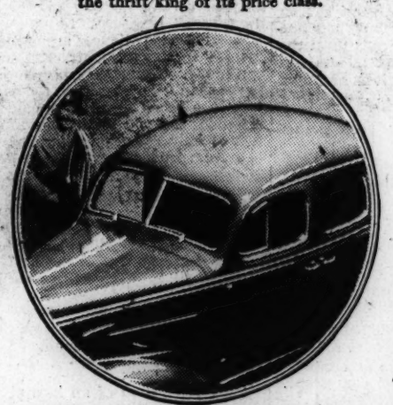

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1936

Two Parades Mark Armistice Day; New City Hall Plans Again Pushed

Boston Today

Boston Observes Armistice Day

Wheels of industry whirred to a standstill and upon the entire city at 11 o'clock this morning there descended a hush which was a silent prayer for this day 18 years ago when the guns on the European battlefront ceased firing.

For Boston it was a day of recollection, public and private. Three times the downtown streets resounded to the swish of marching feet, martial music and veterans swinging along shoulder to shoulder. In many homes and churches, particularly in the Episcopal churches of this diocese, it was a day of prayer. At the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, worshippers came and went in an unbroken procession.

The martial day began with a parade at 7:45 when 200 members of the Norman Prince Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, left the Hotel Touraine and marched to Congress and State streets for a memorial service in Norman Prince Square.

At 9 o'clock the command, "Forward, march!" was sounded at Hereford and Marlboro streets, setting in motion an allied veterans parade of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

English Teachers To Meet in Boston

More than 2000 teachers of elementary, junior high, high school and college English from the 48 states and Canada are expected at the Hotel Statler, Nov. 26-28, for the silver convention of the National Council of English Teachers. Dr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, will give the welcoming address on Thanksgiving Day eve, and at the same time, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, is to deliver a speech with reference to the Harvard Tercentenary.

Among the subjects under discussion will be: "The Last Five Years of Children's Books," by Bertha Mahoney Miller, editor of the Horn Book, outstanding children's magazine; "Nurturing Language Expression," by Donald Durrell of Boston University; "Understanding the Foreign Element," by Dr. Mary E. Mellyn, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, and a number of other current topics in the field of English teaching. At the annual banquet on Friday evening, the Rev. Phillips E. Osgood of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, will speak on "The Challenge of the Theater and Photoplay in the Molding of American Youth."

'Everything Quiet' At Boston Docks

Along Boston's waterfront today Armistice Day was all that its name implies. Only two lone pickets took up their post on Atlantic avenue at India wharf in furtherance of the waterfront strike.

Two Eastern Steamship Lines vessels, the Arcadia from New York and the Yarmouth from Nova Scotia, sailed into port without hindrance, with the pickets watching impotently. All shipping within the harbor moved freely, except the four boats laid up by their owners more than a week ago and taken out of service in the intercoastal runs.

At a meeting late yesterday at the International Seamen's Union headquarters on Rowes wharf, it was revealed that the union is dealing more harshly with the leftist or insurgent group prompting the strike. Joseph Curran, New York leader, was referred to in resolutions adopted as "an expelled member of the union," and Bennett Murphy, strike leader in Boston, was dropped from union membership. In the resolutions Curran and others were accused of deliberately misleading union members, advising them to leave the employ of union agreement ships and creating confusion in the union's ranks.

Despite actions of the leftist group in harbors along the coast, shipping was reported as nearly normal. A telegram received at the headquarters yesterday from Ivan Hunter of New York, secretary-treasurer of the union, reported conditions in nine major Atlantic and Gulf ports as follows:

New York: Seven vessels sailed Tuesday. Ten still without complete crews. Men who have walked off are beginning to seek return to ships.

New Orleans: Outlook favorable. Two vessels sailed Tuesday and one expected to depart Tuesday night.

Philadelphia: Situation improving. Three ships still without complete crews. Forty men have registered on union shipping lists Tuesday.

Baltimore: Conditions improving. Have sailed 30 vessels in past week.

Boston: Everything quiet. Ships moving.

Tampa: Situation bad. Three vessels tied up.

Galveston: Four ships sailed Tuesday. Two expected to depart Tuesday night. Some men returning to jobs.

Providence: All agreement ships sailing.

Houston: Seven ships here with partial crews. Outlook fair.

Mercury Falls To a Chilly 24.6

Mark Twain's familiar adage, to the effect that if you don't like New England weather, just wait a minute, was expressed again today when the temperature dropped from a comfortable 51 degrees yesterday noon to a chilly 24.6 between the hours of 5 and 7 this morning.

While this low figure did not break the record for the day of 24 degrees established in 1901, it did constitute the coldest day Boston has seen this month. Previous coldest day this November was the 6th, when the temperature hovered at one degree above freezing.

That Boston probably will never change its policies with regard to erratic climate was seen in the official weather forecast for tonight and tomorrow: "fair and warmer."

Pilots Tell Yarns of Bird Encounters On Hearing Story of Swift-Winged Duck

Reports today of a wild duck which paced a plane piloted by Charles Sutherland of Inter-City Airlines for a distance of five miles at a speed of 80 miles an hour, started other pilots over at East Boston reminiscing upon experiences which they have encountered with birds or upon uses which they make of birds as indicators.

Capt. William H. Wincipaw, veteran pilot at the airport, stated that sea gulls, for instance, are one of the best weather vanes of which he knows. Gulls, he said, hate to have their plumage ruffled; accordingly, when they are at rest on the water they always head into the wind, so that it will flow smoothly over their feathers. When Captain Wincipaw looks for a landing along the seacoast where there are usually no wind indicators, such as smoke or artificial devices, he generally watches for sea gulls on the water, so that he may know which direction to come into the wind for a landing.

American Airlines pilots at East Boston told of an experience which one of their pilots had flying the old Condor transport planes which were replaced by the present Douglas equipment.

While coming into the field, a sea gull flew into the path of the plane and struck the landing light located on the leading edge of the wing with such force that the bird was found inside the wing when it landed. Sea gulls, the pilots at East Boston airport say, have often caused anxious moments especially at takeoff. In downcast weather the gulls have a tendency to come on the field. When they are startled by airplane motors during takeoff, they scatter into the air, always with risk of being struck by the rapidly whirling propellors. When planes had wooden props, the blades would often break. Nowadays, with metal props, the blades are often bent badly enough after striking a bird to cause the ship to return to the field for new blades.

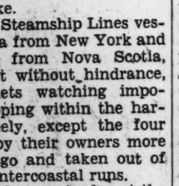
John Shobe, charter pilot, reported a swallow flying at an altitude of 6000 feet, which is a remarkable height for a small bird. The bird caused a good-sized dent in the leading edge of his wing when Mr. Shobe's plane struck it at that altitude.

Glenn Salisbury, United States Army pilot at Boston, told once of frolicking with an eagle while on a transcontinental flight in a military ship at a point about 12 miles west of Yuma, Ariz.

Captain Salisbury spotted the creature, which was a magnificent specimen, with a wing spread of about four feet, two miles away. He cut his motor so as not to startle it, and then put his ship into a glide. The bird, upon seeing the ship close behind, executed a beautiful Immelmann turn. Then followed a 15-minute exhibition of wheelings and maneuverings, after which the plane left the scene. The bird was unable to get away, since Capt. Salisbury's plane was a light, fast observation ship, with superior speed; and as for eagles, they are actually big lumbering things in flight.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday; gentle variable winds becoming southerly tonight and increasing Thursday.

New England: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly tonight and increasing Thursday and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	25	Minneapolis	36	32
Bermuda	70	70	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	34	34	New York	30	30
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	64	58	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	62	60	Washington	32	30
Miami	78	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 11.
B—Minimum, Nov. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:33 p. m.; tonight 9.7 feet
Thursday, 9:44 a. m.; tonight 9.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

New Steamship Service Planned

PASSENGER steamship service from Boston to English Channel ports—long sought by Boston port boosters—is to be tried out next summer by the Arnold Bernstein Line-Red Star Line.

Two direct sailings to Southampton, and then on to Antwerp, were today put on the docket, the steamer Pennland leaving Boston July 11 and the Westernland July 25. Ships of this line are one class, carrying tourist passengers only, thus giving Boston a service never before enjoyed here.

Boston Today

New City Hall Project Revived

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield last night reiterated his conviction that a new City Hall for Boston appears "certain." The mayor based his announcement upon the fact that PWA authorities seem to be leaning favorably toward the City Hall project which calls for an 18-story building to cost about $2,500,000.

The new hall would be built on the site of the old building. Of the total cost, the PWA would pay $1,125,000. The mayor told the State Emergency Finance Commission that the city would reduce its debt next year even if it had to pay its share for the new hall.

Agitation for a new hall has been carried on for 10 years. The city's poor financial situation has caused the Cit. Council to turn down the project regularly. This year, for the first time, Mayor Mansfield felt that the city's financial situation was promising enough to revive the hall project. As a result the Boston building commissioner, who has unofficially condemned the old building as unsafe, is withholding plans to put the old structure in better condition.

Meanwhile, the City Council chamber still stands condemned as unsafe for heavy traffic. Two policemen, it is said, are posted regularly at the chamber door to see that too many persons do not stand in the center of the chamber at one time. Newspaper row also breathes a bit more easily at the mayor's announcement. In the southeast corner of the City Hall press room, the floor sags three inches.

Likewise statisticians up in the tower of the old building are right behind the plans for a new building. As much as 10 years ago, they were first disturbed by investigators claiming that the tower swayed too much in the breeze.

Police Seek Key To Key Mystery

Cambridge police had a new mystery on their capable hands today—the case of the missing keys. Not the keys to crime solution, by any means, but the keys to the scout car in which Patrolman Frank McLaughlin and John Quinn were cruising last night when they stopped for a moment at the North Cambridge Station.

Being locked out of your own police car is only slightly less embarrassing than being locked up in your own jail, so it was not a particularly happy pair of patrolmen who returned to their automobile to find it locked tight—and the keys missing. For four hours, Officers McLaughlin and Quinn were delayed from continuing their cruising until a duplicate set of keys had been found.

The stolen ones had not been returned today and Cambridge headquarters readily admitted that the case of the missing keys was still an unlocked mystery.

Army Deserter Cleared of Charge

Armistice Day, to Manuel D. Silva, Cambridge WPA worker, was indeed a day of peace and rejoicing. Tried by court-martial recently on a charge of desertion from the United States Army in 1919, Silva yesterday received word that he had been cleared of the charge. Notice of the court to Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, who represented Silva, read: "The name of Corporal Silva of Company M, 16th Infantry, will be returned to the rolls and he may receive an honorable discharge."

At Cantigny, at San Mihiel, the Argonne and the Marne, Silva was in the thick of the fighting. He was wounded several times, and was the recipient of several citations.

Back at Camp Merritt, at the close of the war, Silva ended his enlistment abruptly. Without asking leave or wating for his discharge, he left camp and returned to his home. Silva married. Recently his wife applied to the War Department for his bonus. Back came the word that he was wanted for desertion. Silva faced the court-martial and through Mr. Robart and Col. Joseph F. Gohn, U. S. A., impressed the court to the extent that it excused his unceremonious departure from the military reservation after he "walked out" on the army, evidently as a result of his wounds.

Textile Union Plans to Open Pay Rise Drive

Providence Area Selected as Probable Scene of Initial Movement

Council in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

—PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11—Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, indicated before leaving Providence today for the special session of the international executive council in New York that the campaign for a 20 per cent increase in wages in the textile industry might start in the Olneyville section of this city.

Earlier in the week the Providence and Woonasquatuc Valley Woolen and Worsted District Council, at a special meeting, instructed its 12 affiliated unions to make plans to take drastic action to bring about the desired wage increases if they are not immediately granted by the management.

These unions represent several thousand woolen and worsted workers in mills in Providence, North Providence and Wanskuck. It also has jurisdiction over the mills in Smithfield where the Stillwater Worsted Company recently announced a voluntary 20 per cent wage increase.

Ask Full Support

"I am going to call the attention of the executive council to the action taken by the Olneyville woolen and worsted workers," Mr. Riviere said, "and I am going to ask the members to give them the full support of the international union in any action they may take.

"Surely if one Rhode Island manufacturer can give a voluntary wage increase, the other manufacturers can do likewise. If the drive is to start in Olneyville, where preparations are being made, then I will urge the assistance of the entire union in making the drive a success."

Mr. Riviere said that erroneous press reports indicated that the wage question would be taken up tomorrow and Friday at a special session of the union committee in this city. "There has been no change in the call for the special session made by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, and that was for the meeting in our international headquarters at Bible House, Astor Place, New York city.

One of Many Issues

Mr. Riviere, who is in charge of the New England union district said that the wage question and the program to obtain the increase were only one of many "vital problems of importance to the textile industry" that would be taken up at the two-day meeting.

He said that he was heartily in accord with the suggestion advanced by the workers of New England "that the union use the same economic strength that it exercised at the polls to obtain higher social and industrial standards for the working men and women."

He also intimated that the executive council was already considering a legislative program for the next session of Congress and that among the bills to be again sponsored would be the National Textile Act, which Mr. McMahon is again advocating for passage in its original form, with minor changes.

It was reliably stated that the National Textile Act which was advocated by the United Textile Workers of America at the last session of Congress was not all that the unions desired but that it was not opposed after it had been amended in committees because there was hope that it might be changed after it was made law.

Preparing Program

Jack Rubenstein, New England representative of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers Federation of the U. T. W. of A. in Providence yesterday after a survey of the eastern states declared that his division of the textile union was preparing a program to unionize the bleacheries and finishing plants and to encourage wage increases.

"My observations," he said, "have clearly shown that wages in some of the bleacheries in New England are so low that the pay scales in the South would seem high."

He further stated that it would be necessary to increase wages from 30 to 50 per cent in many bleacheries in New England to bring the workers up to the scale that is paid the union workers in New Jersey.

Forced to Take Step

Mr. Rubenstein, who has an organizer's commission from the federation, says that unless the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Boston Wants Municipal Pier—Why Not This?

By a Staff Photographer

Fiske Wharf in Boston Harbor

Assessed for $135,000, This Property Has Been Offered to the City for $25,000

Rumors Forecast Curley Removals And Appointments

As Governor Curley prepares for strenuous job-dispensing activity on Thursday, when the Executive Council reconvenes, rumors regarding the political future of various leading figures in the Curley Administration are developing.

Not the least of these concerns Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, the man who appeared to stray off the Curley reservation at one time during the campaign. Rumor places him on the State Public Utilities Commission. The salary is $7000.

Until now it has been anticipated that the Lieutenant Governor would be installed in a judicial position, this expectation giving rise to the frequently expressed opinion that the Governor would resurrect his once-abandoned plan to call various judges before the council for mental and physical examinations. Should the Lieutenant Governor, therefore, be appointed to the utilities commission, the action would serve in some quarters as an indication that the Governor was not planning the ousting of judges.

Previous to the present rumor, John H. Backus, the Governor's first assistant secretary, has been mentioned for the utilities position made vacant by the passing of Henry C. Attwill. Now it is reported Mr. Backus will succeed John C. Hull as director of the "blue sky" division in the utilities department at $6500 a year.

Speculation on Removals

In the regular course of appointments, the Governor has 35 major and minor posts to fill between now and the end of his term. His political debtors are many times that number. Therefore many of the rumors circulating about the State House concern possible removals by the Governor to provide vacancies.

Many department heads can be removed for "cause" with the consent of the Executive Council, which with its present make-up has been subservient to the Governor in most instances. It is believed particularly likely to be subservient now if the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

City Council 'Muffs' Chance To Secure Pier for $25,000, According to Port Experts

The Boston City Council which frequently has passed budget appropriations for as much as $5,000,000 after brief deliberation was the target today of criticism for its failure to buy a $135,000 parcel of property for $25,000.

Asked for the second time yesterday by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to acquire Fiske Wharf for a municipal pier, the City Council referred the Mayor's request to the executive committee which is still deliberating on the proposal. Two weeks ago, the Council turned down the plan.

Meanwhile John B. Leonard, president of the Foreign Commerce Club, wondered if the Council lacked business foresight or whether it was rejecting the Fiske property purchase plan without studying the potential benefits to the city.

Council's Speed Cited

It took only 20 minutes recently for the Council to pass a $5,800,000 police budget, according to statisticians at City Hall. Just one minute was required, they said, to scrutinize a $200,000 street program before telling the street commissioner to "go-to-it."

Now the Council seems heading towards the other extreme. In ignoring the chance to buy the Fiske Wharf property next to North End Park, off Atlantic avenue, for $25,000, the city, according to both the Foreign Commerce Club and the Boston Port Authority, is overlooking a sound business venture. They say the wharf has high recreational value to the city.

Fiske Wharf is assessed by the city for $135,0000. Yet, failing in its attempts to sell the waterfront property to private enterprise, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the owner, has advised the city that it will dispose of the wharf for $25,000 in cash. This brings up further reminiscences.

Municipal Pier Needed

For years, Boston has entertained hopes for a municipal pier where pleasure boats could tie up at small cost. Incidentally, the city owns many small craft, now paying rentals for docking privileges along the harbor. These could use Fiske Wharf, commerce men say, and soon save the city what it would pay for the wharf. Also, they add, a municipal pier would offer excellent opportunity for steamers and excursion boats to dock. The only available docking place for pleasure craft now is an inadequate public landing on Northern avenue.

Another advantage listed for Fiske Wharf is that there are no drawbridges between it and the ocean.

For 16 years the wharf has been for sale, dropping slowly but steadily in price throughout the depression. At the present asking price of $25,000 the Foreign Commerce Club and the Port Authority are apprehensive that speculators will snap up the property and wait for waterfront property values to boom again.

New York's Mistake

"Boston should profit by New York's mistake," said one member of the Port Authority today.

New York, it seems, let all its waterfront property go to private industry. Consequently, the city found that many business houses along the waterfront were locating there for the view and the fresh air rather than for utilizing the industrial advantages of a water location.

New York considered this trend such an economic waste that the city finally bought back these properties at high prices.

WPA Unsnarling 4230 N. H. Mortgages Totaling $9,642,279

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. M., Nov. 11—Through a WPA project 4230 mortgages and encumbrances in Millsborough County totaling $9,642,279, with the largest $3,000,000, have been released at the office of the Register of Deeds here.

The project, designed to correct records in the office of the Register of Deeds, will result in old records from 1771 to 1630 being cross-indexed and placed in 26 accurately indexed volumes, instead of the present 260 worn volumes.

When the project started, it faced the problem of straightening out a total of $10,498,530 in legal damages to property in the county with total encumberances amounting to $24,599,780 during the 25-year period ending June 1, 1936.

Medford to Count Liquor Vote Again

Recount of the election votes on referendum questions one and two in Medford, will begin tonight at the Aldermanic Chamber, according to Charles A. Winslow, city clerk. Papers soliciting the recount were taken out by Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, representing the Medford No-License League and by representatives of the tavern proprietors of the city.

The league wishes a recount on Question Two, by which the sale of light wines and beer passed by 25 votes. The tavern owners want the recount on Question One, in which the city opposed the sale of hard liquors by more than 800 votes.

The tavern proprietors consider this a small margin with 27,938 votes cast. The ballots are at police headquarters where constant surveillance has been kept since Nov. 3.

Church Council For War on Liquor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Appaled by the frightful loss of life through drunken driving, the Massachusetts Council of Churches has gone on record as approving the report of its secretary, the Rev. Frank Jennings, who said that "the coming year shall witness the most energetic warfare on the liquor evil ever inaugurated by the Protestant churches of Massachusetts."

"It got by us while we were asleep," reported the Rev. Mr. Jennings, referring to the way liquor license was brought back. "We got what was coming to us. But the highly mechanized world makes liquor more menacing than ever before. Every day and every newspaper testify to this dangerous thing that is destroying life. The churches must be stirred, he said, to an awakened conscience and responsibility."

Thirty State Troopers to Get 10 Weeks' Course on Crime

Thirty state troopers will be called in off the roads beginning next Tuesday to go to school.

For 10 weeks thereafter, from 9 to 5, five days a week, they will assemble at Commonwealth pier headquarters of the state police training school and fill notebooks with jottings on the law and on modern aids to the prosecution and detection of crime as expounded by a "faculty" of 29 signed up for this course on criminology.

The public will not be admitted.

A judge of the Superior Court, two assistant district atorneys, high officials in the United States Department of Justice, State police officials and professors from Harvard and Tufts are among the lecturers who will address this first class. Subjects to be taken up range from the origin, organization and functions of the Grand Jury and jurisdiction of the courts to photography in crime detection, the uses of chemistry as a police aid, decoding, police communication and the identification of handwriting and typewriting.

To Summarize Experience

On the purpose of this course Paul G. Kirk, public safety commissioner, said:

"We shall undertake to summarize and systematize and co-ordinate the experience and knowledge of police officers and of qualified officials who are engaged in related work and to impart that knowledge to those men who will be detailed to attend the school sessions. Particularly, we shall stress the importance of scientific aids to the police which have been developed within the past few years."

Harvard lecturers will include former Medical Examiner George Burgess Magrath, who will lecture on expert testimony and the functions of that office; Prof. Livingston Hall, who will speak on the classification of specific crimes and the outline of criminal law; and Prof. Henry B. Cabot, who will lecture on the organization and jurisdiction of the courts. Judge Harold P. Williams of the Superior Court will take up rules of evidence in the trial of criminal cases.

Dr. A. Warren Stearns, former commissioner of the Department of Correction, now dean of Tufts Medical School, will lecture on the personality of the criminal.

Forms of indictments and complaints, presentation of cases to the Grand Jury, extradition and common law crimes will be taken up by John B. Davidson, assistant district attorney of the Northern District, and George W. Arbuckle, assistant district attorney of the Southeastern District, will speak on the Grand Jury system.

Powers and duties of the state police, examination of suspects, preservation of evidence, federal cooperation, finger-printing, ballistics, toxicology, police duties at parades and public assemblies and in emergencies, traffic control, road safety and Red Cross aid are other topics to be covered in the specialized papers.

Tax Limitation Wins Power Of Public Opinion

Plan for $25 Limit on Real Estate Is Expected to Get New Respect

Few New Issues

Teachers' Oath and Trailer Tax Loom—Hurley Promises Era of Economy

When the 1937 Massachusetts Legislature convenes on Jan. 6 its 280 members will be confronted, in the main, with the same legislative issues which have been discussed frequently in previous sessions of the General Court.

While today the clerks of the House of Representatives and the Senate are preparing for the influx of bills from the members, few new proposals are antfcipated. Yet from all indications, many legislative contests of the past will take new importance in the 1937 session.

Not the least of the perennial issues expected to take on new significance is the proposal for a $25 per thousand limit upon real estate taxation. In previous years, despite frequent hearings and considerable argument from the supporters of deflated real estate taxation, the legislators have paid little attention to the tax limit proposal.

Backed by Public Opinion

This year the tax limit advocates will be armed with a public opinion vote in 42 communities which resulted in an overwhelming demand for a $25 limit. The vote was taken at the Nov. 3 election in 43 communities. Previously the tax limit supporters have had no concrete proof of a public demand for such legislation. For 1937 they have facts and figures.

Whether the tax limit proposal will be adopted is problematical. Yet it is certain the legislators will consider the issue more seriously than in previous sessions.

The much-discussed teachers' oath law is another revived issue which will result in a major legislative contest. This year the oath law repeal advocates believe their efforts will succeed. Gone are many of the strongest oath law supporters, including Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the law. In to many of the vacant seats will come newly-elected legislators pledged to repeal the law.

For Tax on Trailers

Whether the law is repealed or retained, the legislative contest on the issue is expected to be bitter and important.

Among the new legislation expected to be filed will be provisions for taxing motor trailers. City and tax assessors, having witnessed an increasing tendency among persons to avoid real estate taxes by living in automobile trailers, are planning to ask for a trailer tax, which would be an extension of the present automobile excise levy. In view of the mounting popularity of the trailer, the tax proposal is certain to develop considerable public interest.

Along the taxation line the perennial sales tax is expected to appear on the legislative lists again and undoubtedly the continuance of the present surtax on incomes will be sought.

But none of the huge bond issues proposals of the past two years are expected to emerge from the office of Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley.

Spending to Be Decreased

From his post-election statements he is expected to return to the pay-as-you-go policy in the matter of state expenditures. If he does propose a bond issue, it is expected to be small compared with Governor Curley's borrowing ideas.

At the same time, few politicians believe Governor-Elect Hurley will attempt to control the Legislature in Curleyesque style. The Hurley tactics will be the "glad-hand" type, rather than the promising and threatening methods of Governor Curley. Thus the coming session is expected to be almost devoid of the spectacular situations of 1935 and 1936.

Organized labor undoubtedly will attempt to have included in the Hurley inaugural address several of its major legislative proposals. Among these is the "industrial spy" bill, under which private detectives would be licensed and labor "spies" and "strike-breakers" would be curbed.

New Labor Legislation

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will renew its efforts to secure passage of a bill providing that workers in intrastate industry shall be guaranteed the rights of collective bargaining without interference from employers. Interstate employees are covered under the federal Labor Relations Act now being tested in the courts.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, is now attending a Washington labor conference, seeking to influence other labor organizations to file similar bills in other state legislatures during 1937.

Labor's seemingly futile efforts to obtain Massachusetts ratification of the federal child labor amendment will be continued.

Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat and chairman of the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, already has filed a bill providing that employees be exempt from any payments under the unemployment compensation act. A similar Meehan attempt failed last year.

Under his proposal, only employers would be forced to contribute to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr, 8.

COLONIAL — "Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord in a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Both theaters: 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:10. Tomorrow: Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

BOSTON — "The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1, 3:25, 5:50, 8:15, 10:40. Stage Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

EXETER—"Man Hunt," with Margaret Churchill and William Gargan. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3, 5:55, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Murder by an Aristocrat," with Margaret Churchill. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor.

METROPOLITAN — "Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others. 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: All Star Variety Revue.

TREMONT — "Times Square Lady," with Virginia Bruce and Robert Taylor. 1, 3:10, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Captain January," featuring Shirley Temple. 2, 4:30, 7, 10.

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know," 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 1:25, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY — "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Star for a Night," featuring Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:00, 8:10. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 3:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Sticker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Lecture on "European Conditions" by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LaFevre, 46 Beacon Street, 11 a. m.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE — Bazaar, 10—10, Fashion Show, 2:30 and 8:30, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

HORTICULTURAL HALL — Autumn fruit and flower show, under auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society. Opens at 2 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION—Address on "Human Motives in Industry" by T. North Whitehead of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 13 Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE — Swiss festival and bazaar, 1—9 p. m.

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Rumors Forecast Curley Removals And Appointments

(Continued From Page 9)

Governor gives the four "lame duck" councilors complete assurance of state jobs for themselves. These councilors are Philip J. Russell, Morton H. Burdick, William G. Hennessey and James J. Brennan.

Many other job holders in the state service may be discharged with Council approval.

Frank Kane, assistant secretary to the Governor, in charge of employment, is making a strong bid for the position now held by Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, associate commissioner of public works. Some pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor to retain General Hale. If he is reappointed, Mr. Kane will aim, it is said, for the other associate public works commissionership, now held by Frank E. Lyman.

Pierce Rumors Persist

Despite the Governor's denial that Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner, will resign to accept a high official position in some bank, the feeling persists the bank commissioner will resign before the end of the year and open another position for gubernatorial appointment. The commissioner has received several important offers from banking circles and it is understood he is making a financial sacrifice by remaining in the state service.

The Governor has announced he will reappoint George E. Murphy as state comptroller and retain Charles P. Howard as chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Mr. Howard has been the target for several Republican attacks during the Curley administration, for although a Republican he has aided the Governor in several important matters.

Hurley Appointments

While the Curley tactics were speculated on, Gov.-Elect Charles F. Hurley took some positive appointive action by naming Charles J. McDonald as executive messenger. The announcement was made by John V. Mahoney who recently accepted a Hurley appointment as chief secretary. Timothy F. Kane of Brockton will be Mr. Mahoney's personal secretary and stenographer.

Future Hurley appointments also caused some speculation. It is understood either Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole or Maj. Gen. John H. Agnew will be named adjutant general by Mr. Hurley. Both have held the position before. If General Cole refuses the appointment he may be appointed to the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated railway. Then General Agnew would be appointed adjutant general. The "El" trustees position will be opened when Mr. Mahoney resigns to take over the Hurley secretarial duties.

Meanwhile, a general protest against the removal of Dr. Winfred Overholser as state commissioner of mental diseases is developing. Governor Curley nominated Dr. David Williams to succeed him last Thursday. Council action on the nomination is scheduled tomorrow. The Massachusetts Medical Society at a meeting yesterday called for Dr. Overholser's reappointment. In addition, Henry R. Atkinson, president and chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, came to Dr. Overholser's support.

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Boston Observes Armistic Day

(Continued from Page 9)

10,000 men, sponsored by the V. F. W. This contingent swung down Marlboro to Arlington, into Boylston, then Tremont, Temple Place, Washington street, up School and Beacon to Boston Common, where the units fell out of line. All along the line of march a holiday crowd gave unstinted applause.

Mayor Mansfield reviewed this turnout as it passed the City Hall and later appeared as one of the speakers at the commemorative exercises at Parkman Bandstand on the Common. This program was timed to the 11 o'clock hour and the period of silence. It was under the direction of the Military Order of the World War. Capt. Oscar C. Bohlin, commander of the Greater Boston Chapter of the order, presided.

Many of those who came to the city to witness the morning parade remained—particularly if they had small sons and daughters with them—for the afternoon parade of the American Legion. As this did not begin until 1:30, at Hereford, marching down Commonwealth to cover the same route as the V. F. W., a limited number had the time to participate in the ceremony unveiling a mural dedicated to the disabled veterans of the war, in the Senate corridor of the State House, at noon.

In point of numbers, the Legion parade apparently enlisted a larger roster than the morning turnout. In both were the pageantry of bright post uniforms, silvered trench helmets and a gaiety in fabric and tailoring that was in sharp contrast with the unending sameness of the drab "O. D." these men wore 18 years ago.

Outside Boston, in the metropolitan area and outlying suburbs, scores of individual memorial celebrations were carried out by local veteran organizations. One of these was at the Naval Air Base at Squantum. And in the air, today, an international note was sounded in two planes over New York city acting as focal points of a special two-way short-wave broadcast between the United States and Europe which listed messages of world peace.

Returning

John McCormack
Who Will Sing in Symphony Hall Tomorrow Evening, After an Absence of Two Years

What's Going On In the Arts

Stanley Fletcher

AT JORDAN HALL, last night, a surprisingly large audience greeted and warmly applauded a first Boston recital by Stanley Fletcher, pianist. Mr. Fletcher is a pupil of Guy Maier—who has long been appreciated hereabouts—but the pupil deserves respectful consideration in his own right.

In a neatly constructed program comprising a Bach "English" Suite in A minor, Beethoven's D. minor Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2, Chopin's "Funeral March" Sonata and a group of the same composer's Etudes, he revealed some very useful musical qualities, chief of which are a strong rhythmic sense and an even stronger feeling for formal structure. This impetuous, onward surge toward the larger climaxes of a movement, making its main syntax and symmetry so admirably clear, may take its toll of the smaller formal subdivisions, scarcely less important, and of detailed beauties of the musical landscape. This was true of Mr. Fletcher's playing last night, the small climaxes of the phrase—each in a sense a microcosm of the larger units—were often disappointingly fumbled; interest would flag at the culmination of a period; tone would grow limp where it should have been emphatic, or inaudible where the matter in hand (even if not pertinent to the main issue) deserved a hearing.

These faults were most evident in Mr. Fletcher's Bach. Perhaps to simulate the narrow dynamic range of the spinet, the suite was played as a whole quietly—between mezzoforte and pianissimo. With well-controlled tone and properly placed emphasis a thoroughly satisfactory performance could have been achieved within those limits, but—except in the Sarabande, Bourrée and Gigue—the general effect was one of excessive understatement. Contrapuntal motives would begin boldly and fall off into an indistinguishable murmur. Long melodic passages would ramble inconclusively. The softest tones sometimes failed to sound at all, owing to wrongly gauged key-resistance. (The same fault dogged his efforts, in Chopin, to subdue accompanying chords to melody-notes.)

His Beethoven, as a whole, was admirably clear and formally compact, if a little deficient in the suggestion of the almost melodramatic emotion that pervades the first movement. Conversely, the Agitato of the Chopin B flat minor Sonata was made too roughly violent. Chopin's here is a literary emotion, and the flowers of his romantic eloquence must not be brutally crushed—as they were at times—however violent the storm. For the rest, however, this sonata was played excellently, despite a finale less chillingly macabre than we like it. Of the Etudes, two, both in C sharp minor, were played with very divergent success; that having a long melody, under soft chords was beautifully done, with fine gradations of tone; the other illustrated the tendency to neglect details of varied mood and color in the pervading storm and stress of the whole.

Faults have been stressed because they mar the performance of an intelligent young pianist of evident promise and good technical equipment. His enthusiastic audience last night exacted several encores.

S. S.

Agnes Weinrich

IT IS odd and amusing to find that some of the best painters in America choose to live in the remote reaches of Provincetown. Because they work independently and do not conform to popular taste, they are not known in Boston, which is restrained in its tastes and has been inhospitable to experimental styles. However, times are changing and it is with pleasure that we see exhibitions such as the current one at Harley Perkins's Gallery on Revere Street. Agnes Weinrich makes her début in a solo exhibition. Her water colors and drawings and pastels are a joy to the spectator.

Flowers and leaves, fruits and local scenes provide the subjects. But Miss Weinrich brings so much to the subject that the title is slight compared with the opulence of color, the sensitiveness of arrangement, the brisk, luminous, determined handling. She is definitely in harmony with the Parisian spirit, indifferent to imitation, and yet motivated by the outward qualities of the things she paints. To gain clarity, cohesion, contrast, she permits the form to dissolve somewhat, to relax or tighten as the scheme demands; she may prefer to distort, or to suppress a shape, or to heighten with thick outline. It is the design which conveys vitality and the artist has learned to promote that vitality by handling color, contrast, outline with independence and audacity.

There is strength and brilliance in Miss Weinrich's still life. It is comparable to the brilliance and boldness of Braque or of Rouault. Modernism in such manifestation does not come from feeble imitation of French practice, but from observation, sensibility and conviction. The reason why most modernistic Americans have reached a cul-de-sac lies in their lack of personal discovery, and their reliance upon completed experiments and clichés of others. What Miss Weinrich and some of her associates in Provincetown are doing is something which results only from personal discovery and painstaking practice. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Flaher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Legion program; speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"From the Governor's Office"
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus: vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis		"The Band Parade"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:15 George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "Declasse," dramatic sketch	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	"Echoes of the World War"; Veterans of Foreign Wars
8:30 Henry King's Orchestra			sketch; speakers
8:45			
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: music	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	1936 New York City Automobile Show; speakers	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30 "Come On, Let's Sing":		Players; amateurs; Peter	"Sinfonietta": orchestra
9:45 from Boston Garden		Van Steeden's Orchestra	Sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network	Emergency Peace Campaign;	"Your Hit Parade": orches-	Sport program
10:15 dramatic sketch	Women's Peace Proposals	tra; Buddy Clark, baritone;	Sport program
10:30 "How to Keep Out of War."	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;	Edith Dick, soprano; Song-	Sport program
10:45 Sen. Gerald P. Nye, N. D.	soloists; Negro quartet	smiths, quartet	Independence Hall program
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; George	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15 "Guess Who?" program	Hall's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ, (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Official opening of San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge; talks.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Automobile show program, from New York.
1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor Studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orch.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Coolidge String Quartet recital.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Gilbert and Sullivan anniversary program; sketch and music.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Story of the Song"; recital.
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia, Library of Congress chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; guest soloists; "Today's Hero"; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt"; amateur song-writing contest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert; Jose Iturbi, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "Do we Need Uniform Divorce and Marriage Laws?" George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Burnita Matthews, Henry P. Fairchild and Jane Todd.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now"; soloists; sketch; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Grete Stueckgold; Edmund Lowe; Helen Vinson; Jimmy Dorsey's Or.
10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: orchestra; master of ceremonies; Jackie Heller, Gale Page, soloists.
11:10 WBZ (WJZ—National), Argentina's Salute to NBC's tenth anniversary.

Drive for 20 P. C. Wage Boost Starts

(Continued from Page 9)

bleachery managements and print works officials voluntarily grant wage increases that the federation will be forced to take the steps necessary to bring about a change. He said that during the past few weeks there has been a large increase in the membership in this district and "the workers now feel that with a favorable national government they will be able to obtain the conditions they have long desired, if they are members of legitimate trade unions."

Mr. Rubenstein left today for Connecticut, where members of his organization are reported to be having difficulties with bleachers and printers because of unsatisfactory wage conditions.

Mr. Rubenstein said that the majority of the unions of the federation have contracts with the plant officials which provide the high wages and conditions which eliminate controversies, except of a minor nature, during the terms of the contracts.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Amer. Farmer	Nov. 13	Plymouth	Nov. 23	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 6:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Francisco Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡American Farmer and Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

Tax Limitation Plan Gains Public Opinion

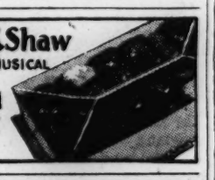
(Continued from Page 9)

unemployment compensation fund, as under the New York law. The Massachusetts system now provides that employees shall contribute 1 per cent of the wages in 1937 and 1½ per cent the next and following years, the employer to pay twice as much.

The annual struggle by insurance companies and others to repeal the automobile compulsory liability insurance law will be renewed. The usual proposals for a state fund for such insurance and for flat rates are also forthcoming.

The re-election of Senator P. Eugene Casey, Milford Democrat and outspoken foe of public utilities, made certain a renewal of the contest for municipal ownership of utilities. This year, with the defeat or retirement of many of his Democratic colleagues, Senator Casey's cause looks hopeless, however.

Reduction of the interest rate on small loans and low mortgage interest rates, old legislative standbys, are also due for revival.



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General Electric Marks 60th Year Of the Dynamo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11—While the rest of America celebrates today, the eighteenth anniversary of Armistice Day, General Electric's engineers and officials commemorate as well the sixtieth anniversary of the "electric dynamo machine."

Sixty years ago today, Charles F. Brush, one of the great pioneers in electricity, filed his patent papers for a machine which made possible the widespread use of electric lights that was soon to follow, and led the way for the great network of distribution systems for electric power now covering the country.

Like many another great invention or discovery, the Brush dynamo was first tested at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in 1878. It was found to have an efficiency of about 31 per cent, and a capacity of about one-half of one kilowatt. This seems extremely small beside the enormous machines of today, many of which have efficiencies greater than 85 per cent, and capacities of many hundreds of thousands of kilowatts.

His dynamo having made large commercial lighting systems possible, Mr. Brush began manufacturing arc lights and founded the Brush Electric Company. The arc light system was installed in New York city in 1880, and subsequently the practice of illuminating city streets at night spread to many sections of the United States. Brush lamps were used for street lighting and for illuminating public halls, auditoriums, theaters, hotels, factories and large department stores. The new lights aroused no end of comment and John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia, one of the first to be equipped, drew large crowds who came primarily to see the new wonder.

Before the turn of the century the Brush Electric Company was consolidated with the Edison General Electric to form what is now the General Electric. Mr. Brush devoted himself to private research after sale of his company, and in passing at the age of 80 years in 1929 glowing tributes were paid by outstanding industrial leaders throughout the world.

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Above: Swagger oxford of navy, black, brown, gray, and green bucko.

Below: Very flattering T-strap of black or brown bucko, cuban leather heel.

Thayer McNeil

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Ivanhoe in New Hampshire

THIS summer I found myself in a little New Hampshire town that is situated where the hills begin to increase in stature. The place was lovely with its meadows and woods, its splendid morning suns and its pensive evenings. But there was soon a spell of hot weather, when tramping was not too comfortable and one looked forward to the cool breath that wafted up from the low-lying meadows after sunset. It might have been tedious to wait for the heat to diminish, had I not found copies of Gulliver's Travels, Pride and Prejudice, Ivanhoe and Oliver Twist. The texts seem somewhat compressed, but they had the meat of the thing and glad I was to find them.

♪ ♪ ♪

UP THERE IN New Hampshire, in the wistful charm of the New England countryside, it came upon me once more that to read great writing is the best antidote to the cleverness of which today we have so much. Sometimes one is almost irritated by clever writers—they do their work so well and astonish with their capacity for being wearisome. Genius, on the other hand, although it is supposed to take any amount of pains, none the less makes light of trifles when they threaten to get in the way and tells you a story that the centuries but season. You can take it or leave it; but, if you are not only an Industrious Apprentice, but a Wise, you take it. Great writing is much like a mountain; heat and cold and storm can make tiny changes in its superficial outline, but its substance and dignity never alter. I felt this in reading Ivanhoe. The style is verbose and the sentences unwieldy; there is a good deal of Wardour Street in the get-up; the novel firmly ignores the dirt and discomfort of the Middle Ages and keeps the *deus ex machina* ready in the wings; it uses the hero chiefly for his melodious name and drafts the heroine out of a Gift Book; it commits enormities which all clever novelists must view with pained surprise; and it is a smashing good story.

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WHAT WOULD ROBIN HOOD have made of the New Hampshire forests? They are a good deal hillier than those he knew and are pervaded by game wardens that have little truck with merry men and less with kings; in their clearings there are no castles or hermits' cells and through their glades no knight in armor rides. Archers might do fairly well in these forests, but troops armed with lances would be hampered and their helmets would not keep out the mosquitos. Still, it is a temptation to think of the pictures that could be framed in these woods. For example, we see a score of men at arms glittering down one of their trails; now they are in the soft shade and now their harness blazes under the sunlight that tilts through the trees, while the gray squirrel twitches his tail to see the strange sight. When the roan with the tricky hock half stumbles over a root and its rider's straight sword clinks against his spu: as he pulls his mount up, the squirrel goes further away—the whole affair seems suspicious to him, especially when the sergeant growls over his shoulder to pay attention. Then the horsemen emerge on a level clearing and, crossing it at a hard trot, clatter up the next ascent, the trees about them.

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WHEN SOMEONE ASKED Fenimore Cooper whether he did not condemn the lack of historical truth in Ivanhoe, the novelist, so Mr. H. W. Boynton tells us, answered that he did not consider Ivanhoe as intended to be history; it was, said he, a work of the imagination, in which all the fidelity required was what would give the effect of probability and naturalness and that effect was given in eminent degree—"Nothing could seem more true than Scott's pictures." There you have it, the ability to make a picture. In Cooper's day the writer of Ph. D. theses was not abroad and fact-gathering had not become the disport of serious-minded men; but what Cooper said shows nicely the difference between the fundamental accuracy of genius and the correctness of the unimaginative. Scott made a picture and we never forget it. We may put it on one side for years, but we look at it again and find its colors quite as bright as ever, its charm as haunting.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT SEEMED ODD to sit there, with the hills looming about one, the air warm, the sky beautifully blue, the trees stretching away for miles, and to read these four books that were in some respects so far from the ethos of New England. The writers were saturated with an old civilization, with the social and political traditions of hundreds of years. Gulliver and Pride and Prejudice are intellectually sophisticated. Oliver Twist and Ivanhoe not at all. The realism and irony of Swift's fantasy is as invisible to children as it is plain to adults; Pride and Prejudice has a bread and butter malice which makes one smile; but Ivanhoe and Oliver Twist are kindly books, all four are of the Old World, not of the New. As for the English, nobody can beat Swift; Miss Austen's is not bad; let us say nothing in that respect about Dickens and respectfully wish that the author of Ivanhoe had been something less abounding. Swift's strong, lean prose spoils one for reading that of later periods when even genius often wearies with its opulence. It is hard to read George Meredith and compare his style with Swift's, without being convinced that Swift was a good deal more complimentary to his readers. After all, however, a writer must write in his own way and must be left alone to do his work. A wise judge once advised a colonial official with judicial powers never to give reasons for his decisions. It is the same with writers,—let them lay about them as they see fit and perhaps they may excogitate something this side of offense. At any rate, we must pity a generation not acquainted with Reginald Front de Boeuf, that knows not Wamba, has never heard of mangonels and thinks a barbican a refreshment sold at roadside stands. It is isolated from real enjoyment by a sea of gasoline.

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THERE IS SOMETHING to which I am bound to call attention, namely, that before Scott wrote Ivanhoe he should have consulted Thackeray. In terms of the calendar, this was impossible and consequently we must read Rebecca and Rowena wherein Thackeray, quite good-naturedly and with a good deal of acuteness, shows how Scott could have vastly improved his famous story. In it Rowena does nothing in particular for Ivanhoe and obtains the hand of that somewhat tepid hero. Rebecca, who does a great deal for him, is dismissed with his blessing and the perfunctory thanks of Rowena. It is amusing to behold how Scott edges this delightful Jewess off the scene. In his heart he admires her much more than he does Rowena, who is an unconscionable bore and but faintly magnanimous. She is vaguely conscious that Rebecca has much more character, real character, than herself and knows more. Ivanhoe, he, too, is a bore. Now, Thackeray saw that all this must be set right and this he did in Rebecca and Rowena, wherein we see Rebecca come into her own, although it is to be doubted whether she was able to develop a sense of humor in Ivanhoe. Certainly Rowena had been quite without it and had some little essays in that admirable quality been proposed to her, she would have resented the idea as unbecoming a Saxon Lady. In fine, as I have intimated, Thackeray sets everything right, although as far as *décor* goes, he knows less of the Middle Ages than did Scott. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were Thackeray's periods; the Crusades were too far off both intellectually and materially and in too much contrast to the succeeding ages for him to take them seriously. In fact, now that I think of it, seventeenth-century costume and setting would go much better in New Hampshire than would all the armor and chain-mail and blank verse of the Middle Ages.

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AT ALL EVENTS, you must read Ivanhoe and then you must read Rebecca and Rowena. The critics may cry out at such advice, but never mind them—why strain the sunlight and qualify the rainbow? By heeding this counsel, you will see that, although Thackeray called his tale a burlesque, it has in it one or two sober lessons; read it and you will perceive a sardonic thrust at the heavy complacency of so much of the thinking in Victorian days. The awful selfishness of the complacent has not by any means disappeared, but it will never, let us hope, flourish as it once did. You may call Thackeray a cynic if you like and you may truly insist that he was a Victorian in many of his ideas, but he had the spark that ignites the light. So did Scott, for he was a generous-minded man and kind, but certain conventions still had force and he was burdened by them—perhaps one way to describe it is to speak of it as a denseness of social perception. It still exists in plenty; but, great questions aside, all must admit that New Hampshire is a beautiful state and that a little reading takes nothing from the scenery. I look back and hear the crows caw in the meadows, feel the wholesome air, see the farms nestled in the valley and then at night look up at the stars—taken together, these things have a dignity that you cannot see in swollen cities.

J. H. S.

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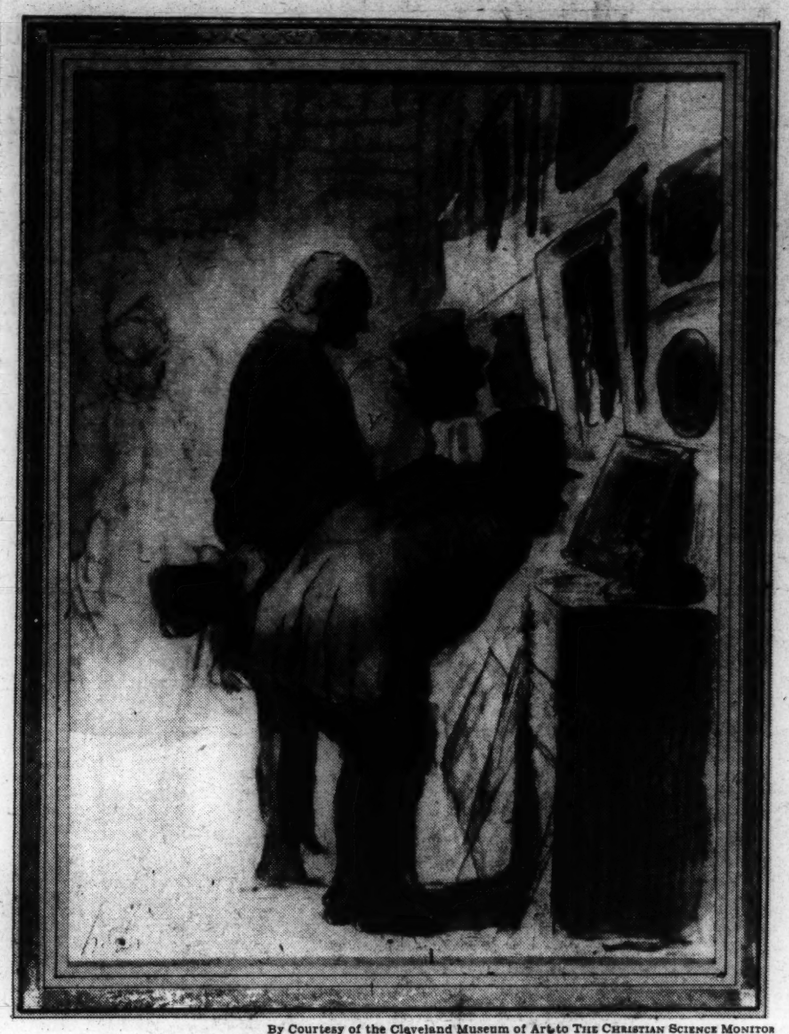
Something from Autumn

OUT of the things men learn to know
At the year's turn, before the snow
Flies in November, I have found
Delight in silver cobwebs bound
On the rank, rusty weeds; in all
Gold riotously flung in fall
By sassafras in upland thickets
Where a few old and sapient crickets
Fiddle cross the haze of noon;
In the great orange-red Hunter's Moon
Dragging the stars of summer under
The western horizon; in plunder
Of colored leaves the earth has taken
From the bright forests; in the shaken
Crystal of cold October rain
At night against the window pane;
In silver milkweed pods; in grapes
Blue-skinned or black; in scent that drapes
Old cedar trees that hoard the dark,
Secret and sweet, within their bark;
In russet, velvet-footed foxes
Running at dusk; in cunning boxes
The bees contrive as cells to hold
Nectar distilled to liquid gold.
I have found something of the sunny
Color of gold to warm me: honey
And mellow richness, apples and sun
To last me till the winter's done.

LEONA AMES HILL



By Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LOVERS OF ART," *by Honoré Daumier*

YEAR by year, Honoré Daumier stands out as a more important figure in nineteenth-century French art. He lived during an epoch of change and disturbance in industrial and political life (1808-1879), and his particular aptitude for noting human sentiment, awkwardness, pretense, ingenuousness has been recorded in the vast number of drawings which he produced as a means of gaining his livelihood. He was a great artist; and, even when he performed for routine purpose, he imparted his fine sensitiveness to pictorial substance. The hand of a master leaves its imprint on anything he touches.

In this wash drawing, which is in the collection of the Cleveland Museum, we may note how much he could relate in a few strokes of the pen, a few washes of tone. Here is a room, its walls hung with pictures which are being scrutinized by spectators. There is depth in this room; it seems actually crowded. The three gentlemen in the foreground are characterized in rapt interest.

Light and its foil shadow were Daumier's vehicle; he could contrive the atmosphere through the play of light, through contrasts and gradations. With his capacity to achieve atmospheric quality through proper handling of light, he could characterize forms of people with a decisive line which picked up in its course the grace and clumsiness, the corpulence or scrawniness. While some caricaturists excel for their comments upon human foibles, Daumier could paint a good picture and comment as well. Few artists have possessed such broad and profound human insight.

D. A.

Readers at the British Museum

IT IS so simple to take our riches for granted and to blind ourselves to the less favoured. We live within easy reach of the Museum, we wander in whenever we like, and if the book we want is "In use" or "Not available today," we automatically register that we can see it to-morrow. Time enough. When I first came here I wasted no time, I felt I must read everything I needed within a few weeks, but now I promise myself a week, a month, even years. We are so sure that the Reading Room will be available for us for ever. It hardly enters our heads that the least significant reader here is envied by scholars dotted about the globe. . . .

The men who stand near the inner ring waiting for the books which they will presently bring to us, look as though they had a comfortable time. They are attendants, paid servants of the British public, and their duties are simple enough: at least, that is what the green reader imagines as he waits for the volumes on Rhythm or Onions. Actually they are miracles of patience and tact. Some of them, like Mr. Gatfield, whose work in the Museum ranged from 1876 to 1914, have been more than ordinary attendants; they helped in the building up of the monumental General Catalogue and for that alone deserve our gratitude. The summer months of the attendants, when the Museum is crowded with foreign readers, all apparently intent on compiling bibliographies, are a test of physical endurance. . . . And if they never brought us a book, if they stood round the whole day, theirs would still be no enviable business for they have to deal with the world of people and not with the interior of books. Endless questions are put to them. Which is the way out? What time does the Museum close? Why don't the authorities provide chairs with arms? Who dusts the books? These are simple matters to cope with. The first question is forgivable, since the circular room is more than a maze to many a stranger. There once was an old man who was told thirty times that the exit was "over there" but he would keep trotting round until someone caught sight of his doubled figure as it gained speed, raced past the dictionaries, ignored the folding doors and vanished into the realm of National Biographies. Something must have mesmerized him, perhaps the tremendous stillness and weight of this solemn reading public went to his head. If he had kept to his original pace and gone padding along and around, no one would have seen anything unusual in his behaviour. How many of us prowl the circle hoping to discover a vacant seat, preferably one that is soft and leathery? As it was, he lost his bearings until the man who has been working on Abyssinia could not stand it any longer. With a leap from his seat he caught the old man by the collar and managed to land him on the right side of the door. That time the question "Which is the way out?" gave an amusing result, but how often is it put just for the sake of putting by those who are so overwhelmed by a new experience that they must let somebody know it. The attendants become good judges of character.—J. PEPYS, in "For Readers Only" (London: Chapman & Hall.)

"Sand Vaabenstilstand"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VERDEN har i al Almindelighed vænnet sig til at bruge Ordet "Vaabenstilstand" i Forbindelse med den Dag, der i mange Lande er helliget Mindet om Afslutningen paa den Kamp, der har faaet Navnet den Store Krig.

Skønt Verden fejrer Mindet om Standsning af visse Fjendtligheder, ser dog tænkende Mennesker videre fremover, thi de beskæftiger sig med den indledende Fred i den individuelle menneskelige Bevidsthed, den eneste Forløber for varig international Fred.

Det er ikke uden Betydning, at man forskellige Steder paa Vaabenstilstandsdagen overholder to Minutters Stilhed. Dette er en smuk Skik, hvis hvert enkelt Menneske i disse Øjeblikke søger at erkende mere om den sande Fred baade for sig selv og for hele Verden. Hvad denne Stilhed betyder for hvert enkelt Menneske, kan kun den enkelte udtale sig om For eet Menneske betyder den maaske Mindet om et Øjeblik, hvor han overvandt sit eget Selv; for et andet Beslutning om fornyet Stræben; og for et tredie Menneske maaske Taknemmelighed for det mindste Tegn paa et Folks Fredsbestræbelser.

Til hver og en, som i Ærefrygt overholder disse Minutters Stilhed, vil der uundgaaeligt under en eller anden Form komme højere Tanker, et Englenes Budskap fra Gud. Den højeste Form for Bøn, man under den Stilhed kan bruge, er den levende Bekræftelse af Sandheden, som den læres i Kristen Videnskab. I denne Bekræftelse løftes vor Tanke over materielt Sansevidnesbyrd op til de store Sandheder om aandelig Væren, der glimtvis viser os og forkynder Guds, Menneskets og Universets evige Fuldkommenhed. Vi erkender, at Liv er Gud, og at Livets Manifestationer derfor aldrig ender i Død; at Gud er Kærlighed, og at Hans Ideer derfor aldrig kender til Had eller giver Udtryk derfor; at Gud er Sandhed, og at Sandhedens Ideer derfor for evigt opholdes i Retfærd.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] føler og erkender i den stadige Bekræftelse af Tilværelsens Sandhed det vidunderlige Privilegium, der ligger i at hjælpe baade sig selv og sine Medmennesker, for han glædes ved Bevidstheden om, at Menneskenes Tanker i al Almindelighed søger efter en Kraft, der overgaar al menneskelig Hjælp. Nærværelsen i den menneskelige Bevidsthed af hellige, opløftende Tanker er Beviset for det guddommelige Sinds evignærværende Virken, og denne Virken er den eneste Kraft, som formaar at bortjage de truende Drømme om Konkurrence, Bitterhed, Had og Krig, og saaledes bane Vej for friere Udfoldelse i Individets og i Nationernes Liv. Om vi giver Rum for det onde i den dødelige Tanke, saa skyldes det kun Mangel paa Viden om aandelige Sandheder, og kun det rene Sinds Ideer er i Stand til at berigtige Løgnen i den materielle Sansning.

"Den menneskelige Tanke maa fri sig selv fra selvpaalagt Materialitet og Trældom." Disse Ord findes paa Side 191 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, under Overskriften i Marginen "Aandelig Frihed". I sin Medfølelse med Menneskes erkendte og værdsatte Mrs. Eddy deres høje og uegennyttige Stræben efter det gode. Hun lærte sine Tilhængere at glæde sig over og elske den aandelige Vækkelse, som viste sig som et Tidens Tegn. Det er derfor en Pligt og et Privilegium for en Christian Scientist at benytte sig af den Skønhed, Storhed og Følelse af Broderskab, som finder Udtryk gennem den daglige Bekræftelse af Sandheden og glimtvis viser sig i den stille Bøn paa Vaabenstilstandsdagen, saa han maa være med blandt dem, der bringer Englenes Sang videre ud: "Fred paa Jorden! i Mennesker Velbehag!", den Sang, Verden længes efter.

En Vaabenstilstandsdag, da en Kristen Videnskab-Studerende paa Vej til Søndagens Morgengudstjeneste i en Kristen Videnskabs Kirke befandt sig midt i Gadens Menneskestrøm, lagde han Mærke til det Udtryk af Spænding og Uro, som prægede de forbipasserendes Ansigter, og han vendte sine Tanker mod Gud for at hente mere Lys og Forstaaelse, hvormed han kunde hjælpe Menneskeheden. Da Signalet til Stilheden lød, standsede pludselig alle Fodtrin, og Larmen fra den store By stillede af. Pludselig var der en stor Flok Duer, der hævede sig paa deres Vinger, og disse blide Væsener steg højt op i Luften og kredsede yndefuldt hid og did. Dette gav Christian Scientisten en Lære af dyb Betydning. Han kom til at tænke paa, hvad Mrs. Eddy siger i *Science and Health*, hvor hun taler om Fuglene i Luften (S. 511 og 512): "Fuglene, som flyver hen over Jorden i Himlens aabne Firmament, svarer til den Higen, der stiger op hinsides Legemligheden mod Forstaaelsen af det ulegemlige og guddommelige Princip, Kærlighed." Hvor enkel en Lære! Kun i den aandelige Bevidstheds Stilhed, "i den Højestes Skjul", kan vor aandelige Higen nærme sig Tilværelsens absolutte Sandheder, Forstaaelsen af guddommelig Kærlighed. Naar de materielle Sanser er bragt til Tavshed med Sandhedens Kraft, hører vi Guds Stemme. Det er et Privilegium for hvert et Menneske hver Time at holde en saadan Vaabenstilstand, en saadan Frigoren sig for fjendtlige Tanker. Trangen til denne mentale Vaabenstilstand kommer, og den overholdes, naar menneskelig Sansning og Vilje er dysset til Hvile, naar mentale Billeder, der ingen Lighed har med det gode, er slettet ud, og Tankerne løftes fra Jord mod Himmel, fra Digt til Kendsgerning, fra de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd til Sjælens fuldkomne Ideer. Da er Mesterens Ord blevet til Virkelighed (Johs. 1:52): "I skulle fra nu af se Himmelen aabnet og Guds Engle stige op og stige ned over Menneskesønnen."

Aandelig Stilhed er Lovprisning og stiger op til den store Giver, hvorfra alt det gode kommer. "End skal de love dig."

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The Smell of Cedar Smoke

TEXAS in November offers impressions as varied as those received by the six blind men of the fable, when each touched the elephant on a differen part. You might visit Amarillo on a certain day and write home of vast snow-covered distances, while I, on the same day, from Galveston, would speak of walls ablaze with bougainvillea, of streets gay with roses and oleanders. You, from Texarkana, might experience cool pine woods, watch cotton pickers finishing their labors, while I, at Fort Davis, would find high purple peaks, apples ripening in the foothills, harvest in irrigated valleys.

But, in the high plateau country between San Angelo and San Antonio, Texas' November is found at its best. Rolling plains are clothed in the yellow of the mesquite leaves, so delicate and airy that they hardly cast a shadow in the bright autumn sun. Then come low hills, brown, grass-covered, fringed and dotted with cedars that seem almost black against the sky. Higher hills that loom in the distance soon disclose slopes where the yellow of the mesquite begins to mingle with the dark green of gnarled live-oaks. Still higher, the scarlet of the Spanish oak adds a note of color, even brighter than Vermont's October maples. Now red, green and yellow stand clearly etched against open spaces where the white rocks show through.

As we descend into the valley of Rio Pedernales, where clear water races over the stony bed that gives the river its name, we see groves of pecan and of cottonwood; tall sycamores, their white trunks reflecting the tints of the sunset; fields of corn in the shock.

It is the hour when housewives are preparing the evening meal, when chilliness that steals in with approaching darkness at this season, calls for fires on every hearth. Wisps of pale smoke are rising above the tree tops, and we note that where the smoke is thickest the perfume is strongest. That is the secret! All of the firewood in this region is cedar; there is none that gives a more pleasant odor as it burns.

Who passes this way on an autumn evening will remember the smell of cedar smoke.

G. F. K.

True Armistice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world in general has become accustomed to the use of the word "armistice" in connection with the day set apart in many countries each year to commemorate the ending of what has been called the Great War. The origin of this word is interesting, coming as it does from two Latin words, signifying "arms" and "to stand still."

Although the world commemorates the cessation of certain hostilities, thinking individuals look further than this, for they are concerned with that preliminary peace in individual human consciousness which alone is the forerunner of permanent international peace.

It is not without significance that on Armistice Day, a two-minute period of silence is observed in certain places. This is a beautiful custom if in these moments the individual seeks to know more of the true peace for himself as well as for the world. Of the value to the individual of this silence each one alone can testify. To one it may mean the memory of some instance in which self was overcome; to another the resolve to fresh endeavor; and to yet another gratitude for the least manifestation of a nation's seeking for peace.

To each one who reverently observes this period of silence there is bound to come, in one form or another, some higher thought, some angel message from God. The highest form of prayer that can be used during this silence is that of active affirmation of Truth as taught in Christian Science. In this affirmation the individual's thought is lifted above material sense testimony to the great facts of spiritual being, whereby he glimpses and declares the eternal perfection of God, man, and the universe. He realizes that since Life is God, Life's manifestations never end in death; that since God is Love, His ideas never know or express hate; and that because God is Truth, the ideas of Truth are maintained in righteousness forever.

In constantly affirming the truth of being, the Christian Scientist recognizes the wonderful privilege of helping both himself and his fellow men, for he rejoices in the fact that the thoughts of men and women in general are reaching out for a power greater than any human aid. The presence of holy, aspiring thoughts in human consciousness is proof of the ever-present activity of divine Mind, and this activity is the only power that can sweep away the darkening dream-sense of rivalry, bitterness, hatred, and war, and so allow freer activity in individual and national life. The entertaining of evil in mortal thought is the result of ignorance of spiritual facts, and pure Mind's ideas alone can correct the lies of material sense.

"The human thought must free itself from self-imposed materiality and bondage." These words occur on page 191 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, under the marginal heading, "Spiritual freedom." Mrs. Eddy was compassionate, and quick to recognize and appreciate mankind's upward and outward reaching for good. She taught her followers to cherish and love the spiritual awakening, discernible in the signs of the times. It is therefore the duty and the privilege of the Christian Scientist to avail himself of the beauty, grandeur, and brotherhood expressed in the daily affirmation of Truth, and glimpsed in the silent prayer on Armistice Day, so that he may do his share in spreading the angel song, "On earth peace, good will toward men," for which the world is longing.

A student of Christian Science found himself one Armistice Day threading his way amid the moving crowds to a Christian Science church for the Sunday morning service. As he observed the expressions of care and anxiety on the faces of those who passed him, his thought reached out to God for more light and understanding wherewith to help mankind. As the signal for the silence came, there was a sudden cessation of moving footsteps, and a quieting of the great city's noise. Suddenly, pigeons arose in great numbers, these gentle creatures ascending and circling hither and thither in graceful flight. There came to the student a deep, poignant lesson. He remembered that in Science and Health Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of the fowls of the air, states (pp. 511, 512), "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love." How simple the lesson! Only in the stillness of spiritual consciousness, "in the secret place of the most High," can our spiritual aspirations approximate the absolute facts of being, the understanding of divine Love. When the material senses are silenced by the power of Truth, we hear God's voice. Keeping such an armistice, such a cessation of hostile thoughts, is everyone's hourly privilege. The desire for and the achievement of this mental armistice come as human sense and will are hushed, as mental pictures unlike good are blotted out and thoughts are lifted from earth to heaven, from fable to fact, from the evidence of the material senses to the perfect ideas of Soul. Then are the words of the Master made practical (John 1:51): "Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man."

Spiritual stillness is praise, and ascends to the great Giver from whom comes all good. "They will be still praising thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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Crimson to Go 'All Out' Against Hard-Hitting Middies—Husky Star Ineligible

Harvard Cannot Hold Back for Yale Game

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Your guess is as good as mine regarding the outcome of the major conflict between the Navy and Harvard football teams at the stadium Saturday. One thing is certain, however—the Rose Bowl invitation plays no part in the game and the youngsters representing the two institutions have no immediate aspiration other than to win this particular game at this particular time.

Persistent query continues concerning just how much Harvard will risk toward beating Navy. There is no hope of victory unless the Crimson goes "all out." And somehow, along with the official assurance, I think Harvard will strain to its utmost to triumph. The risk, of course, is that the Crimson plays its objective game against Yale next week end.

Naturally Dick Harlow wishes to field his strongest team against the Eli the following Saturday. And naturally he knows that to beat Navy Harvard will have to field its strongest team this Saturday. Nevertheless it is reasonably safe to believe that the genial coach will throw all resources at the invading Midshipmen.

Cannot Do Otherwise

Why? Because he cannot do otherwise. How, with the hope of making a game of it, could he save men? Some might answer, he could start a substitute team. That would be ridiculous in the face of the Navy strength. Others might say he will withdraw the regulars early. That, too, is ridiculous, because in either attempt, the Middies give promise of running wild.

Even the most powerful team Dick Harlow can muster is none too good to face that Navy team. And that means keeping the best men in action as long as they are effective. Capt. Jim Gaffney, Al Kevorkian and Bobby Green are the "iron men" of Harvard and they are due to withstand a long and terrific pounding of bodily contact if Harvard is to beat the visitors.

When and if they are withdrawn from the fray it must be only when necessary. It is true that the Crimson replacements are on the mend, but no sign of mend has even slight promise of offering these stalwarts much respite. Gaffney and Kevorkian have played through the Dartmouth, Army and Princeton games—and they're due for more against Navy and then Yale.

Bad Scheduling

Not a very illuminating prospect to be sure, and not to the liking of Harlow because he is not favorable to asking these boys to go the limit so much. There is nothing else he can do, however, and fortunately there is nothing else these boys, and the other team mates who will be called upon for extra service, wish to do. Unfortunately, it is a very bad bit of scheduling.

There is consolation, if it may be termed consolation—Yale has a similar problem. The Eli go to Princeton and that battle offers the Yales no opportunity to save themselves without dire consequences. Princeton, like Navy, is a hard-hitting team, and the Eli want to beat those same Tigers. Seeking victory against the Tigers permits Coach Ducky Pond no opportunity to hold back either.

That attempt of the Yale Bulldog to tie the Tiger tail in knots might rate more publicity prominence because the two teams have better records behind them. But for sheer effort on the field of play, football fans will go a long way to view a more promising game than is offered in the Stadium Saturday. These two teams, whose early season records are not so good, now are on the mend and both "clicking" at their best.

Big Advance Sale

Not so many years ago this game betwen Navy and Harvard would have filled the Stadium at any price. The recent improved showing of Harvard and the victory, last Saturday of Navy over Notre Dame, is drawing the biggest advance sale of the season and continuance means close to a capacity crowd. Tickets are still on sale and the demand is good.

Since the Harvard A. A. announces that Navy will bring its second varsity team to play the Harvard jayvees on the freshman field, beginning at 12 o'clock, it looks like the grid fan will need to bring his lunch or dine under the Stadium to view all that is offered.

The Crimson jayvee eleven is undefeated and, until a Northeastern gathering of second-string players came along, unscored upon. Northeastern, by the way, is due a vote of thanks for releasing the date the Crimson jayvees had with the Husky freshmen in favor of this Navy jayvee game.

Therefore, from 12 o'clock noon, until approximately 4:30 in the afternoon, football is on tap at Solders Field.

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Dwyer Retains Hold on Team —Rangers Win

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	0	8	3	4
Rangers	1	0	1	6	6	2
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	1
Boston	0	0	1	0	2	0

Canadian Division

Americans	1	1	0	4	3	3
Canadiens	1	0	0	2	0	2
Toronto	0	0	2	3	6	0
Montreal	0	0	1	1	4	0

Result Nov. 10

Rangers 4, Montreal 1.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The man who paid the bills when professional hockey first came to New York—William V. Dwyer—today was just one of the directors of the club he used to own.

That was the solution of the New York Americans' difficult financial problems, reached after an all-day meeting of the National Hockey League's directors. Dwyer was ousted as owner of the club two weeks ago when the franchise of the New York Americans Hockey Club, Inc., was forfeited for non-payment of a debt to the league of about $18,000.

Following threats of legal action by Dwyer to keep control, a compromise was reached at yesterday's meeting. The old corporation was dissolved and Dwyer was made a director of the newly-organized national American Hockey Club, Inc., and a member of the league's board of governors. The stock in the new club was divided among the seven directors, including Frank Calder, league president who heads the reorganized Americans, Dwyer, and Red Dutton, manager of the team.

It is understood that by paying $20,000—a little more than his debt to the league—and then paying in some $110,000 more to liquidate the debts the old organization took over, Dwyer may be able to repurchase the entire club. He expressed himself as satisfied with the new arrangement and called off pending litigation over the control of the players.

Meantime the Americans' team continued practice at Oshawa, Ont., for their home opener tomorrow while their townsmen, the Rangers, hung up their first victory of the season at Montreal.

Beaten in their first start, the Rangers rallied brilliantly last night to whip the Montreal Maroons, 4 to 1 before a slender crowd of 3500. The Rookie line of Neil and Mac Colville and Alex Shibicky led the attack on the Maroons, who failed to produce an organized attack in their first game of the season. Neil Colville was high scorer, sinking the first goal and passing to Shibicky for the second while Mac Colville drew an assist on Ott Heller's tally. Lynn Patrick was the other goal getter.

Helen Jacobs Sails For Trip to England

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, British women's tennis champion and four-time American title-holder, boarded the Aquitania today for a trip to England.

She expected to defend her British title at Wimbledon next June before returning.

The California girl was to have sailed from Montreal in the Empress of India last Saturday but stopped for a visit at Louisville, Ky., last week and was delayed there by a heavy snow storm.

Miss Jacobs planned to devote most of the winter to writing, with occasional riding. She will again be the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Bingham during most of her stay in England.

"I have a lot of work to do," she said, "working on another book, writing magazine articles and syndicating. But what I am looking forward to with the greatest pleasure is riding over the English countryside.

"I never enjoyed myself so much as I did last year, when I was riding almost every day, and I found it to be splendid training for tennis. It put me in splendid condition for Wimbledon.

"Of course I hope to win at Wimbledon again next June and then I'll return to the United States and try to regain my national title from Alice Marble."

Commenting on Fred Perry's decision to become a professional Miss Jacobs said: "I think it's fine and I hope Fred will make a great success of it. I only wish I could see some of the matches between him and Ellsworth Vines."

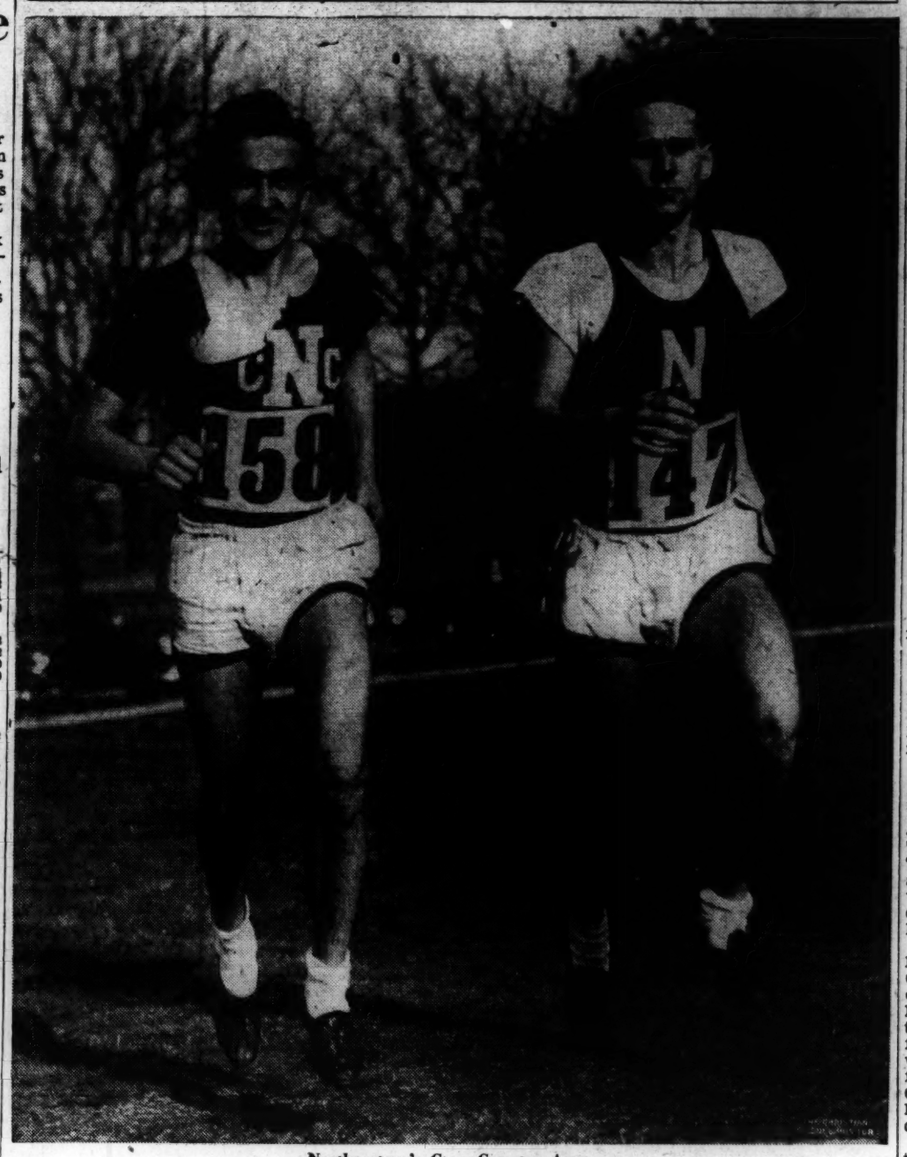
Try Dartmouth Plays

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—Cornell had plenty of trouble trying to stop Dartmouth plays as put on by the scrubs in preparation for the game with the Indians Saturday. The big Red varsity backfield was shifted for the scrimmage, with Bob Rose bowing out at quarterback in place of Bill Moulton.

Portland Buys Bruin

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 11 (AP)—Bobby Rowe, manager of the Portland Buckaroos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, has purchased Bob Gilmore from the Boston Bruins, it was learned here today. Gilmore, defense, may report from Calgary in time for Thursday's game with Seattle.

Bid for College Title Ruled Out



Northeastern's Cross-Country Aces

Andrew Zamparelli (Left) and Capt. Art Johnston

Here and There

Close Scoring Race

THE race for goal-scoring honors in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League continues to be close. At the moment, Keeney of Yale and Margeson of Brown are tied for the leadership with six goals each; and Bailey of Dartmouth and Read of Brown are tied for second honors with five goals each. The Brown leader has a chance to increase his total on Friday, when Brown plays Tufts in a league contest.

Other games scheduled this week are: Friday—Massachusetts State vs. Wesleyan; Saturday—Amherst vs. Williams and Springfield vs. Harvard.

"Sorti," Gift to Soccer

In the Harvard-Springfield game at Harvard, local soccer fans will have a chance to see the brilliant "Sorti" (Ramon Sortikopolis) in action. He has played a remarkable game this season and is finishing his college career. The game Saturday against the Crimson is the last of the season for Springfield.

"Sorti" kicks the ball with equal precision at all angles with either foot and his knowledge of the game has enable him to play in practically every position. His favorite post is center forward. He was born in America, but at the age of two he was taken abroad and remained in Greece until his return in 1928. In Greece there was one national sport—soccer, which was played the whole year. Ever since the age of 10 "Sorti" has been associated with a soccer ball, hence his skill in handling the sphere. On graduating this coming June, "Sorti" plans a trip to Greece for the purpose of studying the conditions in physical education.

Odd and Ends

Boston University's hockey candidates are reporting this Friday for the first time this season . . . Prospects for the season appear none too bright, but Coach Wayland Vaughan is used to starting a season with a skimpy squad and later pulling off some good victories . . . Sargent College students are among those taking skating lessons at the Boston Arena under the direction of the famous Willie Frick . . . A Dover (Mass.) horse rider—Danny Shea—met himself in the final of the six-day competition for the touch and out championship at the National horse show in New York last night, the Associated Press reports . . . Hired to ride for two owners, Shea brought both into a tie for top honors . . . In the Jumpoff he won with Mrs. Julius Bliss' Will Gallop of Bronxville, N. Y., and finished second with Fenton M. Fadeley's Lacquer Lady of Bethseda, Md.

Frank Jerwa Arrives

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Frank Jerwa, seasoned forward, purchased from New Haven by the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, arrived here last night after having motored across the country from Vancouver, Mrs. Jerwa accompanied him. Inasmuch as Jerwa did not quit the holdout ranks until the last minute, he has missed needed practice and one league game.

Cricket Match Drawn

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11 (Canadian Press)—Carrying on from 294 runs for 8 wickets, Victoria added 90 runs to bring its first inning total to 384 and earn a draw with the touring Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday. The Englishmen posted 344 in their initial innings and had scored 36 with three wickets down when play ended.

Army-Navy Game a Sellout

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced yesterday a sellout of the 101,319 seats for Army-Navy football game at the Municipal Stadium Nov. 28. The Mayor also issued a warning against counterfeit tickets.

Zamparelli Not Eligible For IC4A Run Monday

Northeastern's hopes of gaining an individual championship in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America cross-country run, to be held next Monday, Nov. 16, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, were dashed today when it was found that Andrew Zamparelli, sophomore sensation of the Huskies, is ineligible to participate. He will, however, represent Northeastern in the National Amateur Athletic Union meet in Newark, N. J., on Nov. 29.

Capt. Arthur Johnson of Quincy will represent Northeastern at the IC4A meet along with some other 204 runners from 23 colleges scattered throughout the country. The course for this cross-country test is five miles long and stretches out over some exceptionaly hilly terrains. This is the first time in its history that the Huskies have sent an entry for this meet.

Good Showing Expected

In the National A. A. U. meet, New England looks to Zamparelli for a good showing, and if the weather continues cold, which is to his liking, many predict that he will finish among the first five. Although he will be running under the sponsorship of the New England Athletic Amateur Union, he will carry the colors of Northeastern.

Zamparelli is a graduate of Medford High School. During those days he never competed in any running events. In fact, the only sport which he participated in was baseball. Because of his fleet-footedness he played the outfield, and because of his ability to snare flies all over the field his teammates dubbed him Hawk—a nick-name which has stuck ever since.

He entered Northeastern last year and joined the track squad, where he immediately forged to the front. In his freshman year he won the two-mile race at the Greater Boston Intercollegiates and placed second in the mile. From this point on he realized that distance running was more to his liking and started training for cross-country runs and runs of 10 miles or slightly over.

Beat by Don Lash

Zamparelli has competed in more than 120 10-mile races and has won his share. Early this autumn he was defeated by Tarzan Brown and Johnny Kelly in a 10-mile run in Dedham, but finished close to the leaders. He has given some thought to marathon running, but upon trying longer runs decided that he was better suited for 10 miles and under.

The "Hawk" has won all of the five dual meets in which he has competed. He won the New England intercollegiate 10,00 -meter championship and went to the final Olympic tryouts which were held at Philadelphia. He won the National Junior championship, but lost out in the senior division when Don Lash, University of Indiana, beat him. Two weeks ago he won the N. E. A. A. U. cross-country run at Franklin Park, and a day or so ago scored individual honors in the N. E. College cross-country run, also held at Franklin Park.

According to Northeastern's Cross-Country Coach, Langley Morang, Zamparelli does not run with good form, but because his own way of running was the most natural, Coach Morang decided not to change it lest it break his stride. Zamparelli is rated among the best runners in the country on a course of two miles or over.

Informal Bids Are Out For Orange Bowl Game

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—Letters asking whether their football teams would be interested in playing in Miami's annual Orange Bowl game New Year's Day, have been sent athletic authorities of a dozen colleges, it was announced last night.

Chairman W. Keith Phillips of the sponsoring committee said "feeler" letters went to Alabama, Tulane, Louisiana State, Auburn, Duke and Tennessee in the south.

Fordham, University of Pittsburgh, Villa Nova, Holy Cross and Temple in the east and Marquette of Milwaukee were asked to consider meeting one of the southern elevens in the yearly intersectional clash under the palms.

N. E. Sidelines

REALIZING that a good running attack is needed to make an aerial thrust effective, Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard stressed the ground offensive yesterday in the Crimson's lengthy practice session, in preparation for the Navy game Saturday. Coach Harlow gave his team several new plays, and it is expected that Harvard will employ many deceptive plays in the Stadium against the Middies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts limited yesterday's practice session to a short workout. He gave his team some new plays to be used in the Bowdoin game Saturday. The coaches also outlined the defense the Jumbos will use in an attempt to bottle-up the Maine eleven. After the session Coach Manly said that he expected his team to give a good account of itself and "that they won't lick us as easily as they did last year, nor by as large a score."

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University will face Clarkson Tech without the services of Capt. Roy Thompson, Earl Crompton, and Bob Allen, halfback, quarterback, and tackle, respectively. Coach Pat Hanley will rest these men in the hopes that they will be ready for Boston College the following week. It is no secret at Nickerson Field that Hanley has the Eagles in mind and will do all he can to have every man fit for that game.

♪ ♪ ♪

From halfback to tackle to guard during the past three weeks is the record of Northeastern's Stan Rogers. When Coach Al McCoy needed a tackle this Hackettstown (N. J.) sophomore offered his services. He started the Arnold game at that post and turned in a creditable performance. During last night's practice Coach McCoy saw that there was a dearth of guard material, so ordered Rogers to that position where it is expected he will start the Connecticut State game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Earl Blaik of the Big Green sent his squad through a short peppy workout yesterday. Because of a sweeping cold wind the session consisted of limbering-up exercises, a few forward passing plays, and a signal drill. Most of the players practiced under wraps. The coaches feel the Indian is ready for Cornell, and the remainder of the week the team will merely be instructed in defensive tactics against Cornell plays.

Bruins to Play Providence Reds In Game Tonight

Those Bruins are rapidly approaching the home opening. Eddie Shore drove in town yesterday noon with Mrs. Shore and Eddie junior, direct from Detroit. Tonight the club journeys to Providence for an exhibition game against the Reds of the new International-American Hockey League.

This game tonight is a smart bit of scheduling by Art Ross. The Bruins are not ready to play their best yet. Such veterans like Shore, Hooley Smith and others are not in condition to show at top speed. They need more work and more games, all of which came out glaringly in the league opener against Canadiens at Montreal last Saturday, when the Bruins were defeated, 2 to 0.

Playing Providence is another step toward the desired perfection, and the now confident Frenchmen will meet a better conditioned and better prepared Bruin team at the Garden Sunday because of the practice sessions and this game tonight.

Just who will play is not definite as yet, but Teddy Graham, Peggy O'Neil because of injuries, and Nels Stewart, are not likely to don uniforms. Soon, very soon, Art Ross must cut his present squad and the cutting is not such an easy task. It means sending some pretty good hockey players to other teams and with the team far from settled, the Bruin manager has his problem. Tonight should help in the choice some.

Against Providence the Bruins probably will start Capt. Red Beatty and Dit Clapper, centered by Hooley Smith with Shore and Jack Portland on defense. Tiny Thompson will be in goal of course. The second players to take the ice should be Bun Cook and Roy Goldsworthy, with Cooney Weiland for center, Joe Jerwa and Flash Hollett on defense.

The third line will appear with Ray Getliffe on left wing, Bill Cowley in center, and Charlie Sands on right wing, since Sammy McManus, left winger, has been loaned to Providence for a while. Apart from the third line, the Bruin forward situation is settled. The defense problem still has Teddy Graham to be considered, although he, too, will go to Providence for a couple of weeks.

Those Reds are new from the Reds the Boston public used to see. Many of the old Boston Cubs now wear the Rhode Island Red uniform, namely Jean Pusie, Porky Dumart, Bobby Bauer, Bert McInenly, Lorne Duguid, Bob McCully and Jerry Shannon. Mainstays of the former Reds are Paddy Byrne in goal, the rock-bound defense of Art Lesieur, and Albert Leduc (manager), Doggie Kuhn, Jack Keating, Gus Rivers and Jerry Lowrey. Also in the Reds' lineup will be Milton Schmidt, new youngster signed by Ross for the Bruins and farmed out to the Providence team for the season. W. M.

Baseball Chatter

AT LEAST three clubs are known to be against the introduction of night baseball into the American League—the Red Sox, Yankees and Senators . . . One of the New York sporting sheets is conducting a campaign to rename the Brooklyn Dodgers . . . The first veteran big leaguer to sign a new contract for 1937 was Larry French of the Cubs . . . Larry won 19 games last season.

The major league races will begin on April 20 next year . . . In case you're interested in baseball law . . . No club owner in the American League is allowed to dispose of his holdings unless the new purchaser is unanimously accepted by the other seven magnates . . . This restriction is not recognized by the National League . . . Latest rumors from the Cardinals' front office insist that Dizzy Dean will not wear a St. Louis uniform in 1937 . . . We're still from Missouri.

George Ferrell, brother of Wes and Rick, spoiled a perfect game for Pitcher John Van der Meer of the Piedmont League club last summer . . . He was the twenty-seventh batter and hit safely . . Van der Meer was recently purchased by the Cincinnati Reds . . . The Cubs are willing to talk business for a good outfielder, and possibly a starting pitcher . . . They have their trading eyes on Hank Leiber, Giant outfielder, who was shunted into the background this year by Rookie Jimmy Ripple. E. R.

Davis Cup Tennis

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association announced today the 1937 Davis cup interzone-final matches between the winners of the North American and European eliminations will be played probably at Wimbledon July 17, 19-20, followed a week later by the challenge round, July 24, 26-27, at Wimbledon. The challenge round will see Great Britain defending the treasured trophy for the fourth consecutive year. Great Britain's chances of retaining the cup were seriously impaired two days ago when Fred Perry, mainstay of the defenders for four years, quit the amateur ranks for a professional career.

Amusements

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Who Will Succeed Perry?

NOT since H. Ellsworth Vines of California put his autograph to a professional contract late in 1933 has the lawn tennis world faced such an important change as has been caused by Fred J. Perry, world's amateur champion, attaching his name to a similar contract. In some ways this move by the famous British player means more than did Vines's withdrawal from the amateur ranks, as Perry holds the singles championship titles of the United States and all-England, as well as being the No. 1 player on the British Davis Cup team; while Vines did not hold any national championship at the time he joined the professional ranks. As a result of Perry's move, the questions as to who will become the leading amateur of the world, who will capture the all-England and United States championships, and what country will wrest the Davis Cup from the British, who have held it during the past four years, will receive much attention during the next few months.

Keystone

Fred Perry

Von Cramm Is Leading

It is about a month since A. Wallis Myers, the British lawn tennis critic, issued his world's First Ten, and it will be recalled that Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany was placed second to Perry, with J. Donald Budge of the United States third. On this ranking the German star will be the world's best when the next amateur season starts up. Whether he will be able to maintain that ranking against such players as Budge and the remaining members of the First Ten remains to be seen. If Budge continues to improve as much during 1937 as he did in 1936, I, for one, believe that the young star from sunny California will be heading the list when it is announced in the fall of next year. That Perry will not be succeeded by a fellow countryman seems certain, as Henry W. Austin, who has been ranked next to him in England during the past few years, can hardly be expected to show enough improvement to move him up from fifth place where he was ranked this year.

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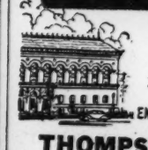

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Menu Enters Its Holiday Fruit Cake Season

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cake Should Begin Aging Now

Prettily Wrapped, It Makes a Welcome Christmas Gift

By Betty Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S not too early to start aging holiday cakes and cookies. The sooner we bake them, the richer and more mellow they will be.

Preparing the fruits is no longer the time-consuming task that it used to be, now that citron, lemon and orange peel may be purchased ready sliced in packages and dates are ready pitted.

If you haven't an old family recipe for fruit cakes, try one of these tested recipes. Some are new and some are old.

Such a gift from your own kitchen sends forth the aroma of Yuletide cheer—a friendliness that bespeaks open house, crackling logs, a festive table bountiful with good things to eat.

Uncooked Fruit Cake

Combine and let stand for 1½ hours
1½ cups seedless raisins, washed and sliced
1 cup candied cherries, cut in quarters
⅓ cup finely cut preserved orange peel
⅓ cup finely cut preserved lemon peel
¾ cup finely cut citron
1½ cups puree made from cooked prunes, unsweetened
1 cup puree made from cooked dried apricots, unsweetened
1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup orange juice, unstrained
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon nutmeg.
Heat to boiling point and remove from fire. Moisten
4 tablespoons gelatin in
6 tablespoons cold water and dissolve in the hot fruit. Cool. Whip
1½ pints cream until thick but not stiff and whip the cold fruit into the cream. Chop
1 cup nut meats. Sprinkle nuts over bottom of 10-inch tube pan. Pour cream mixture over nuts. Place in refrigerator over night, but do not freeze. Slice to serve. Serves 18 to 20.

Eggless Fruit Cake

Sift
2½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves. Cream
½ cup butter and
1 cup sugar until light. Add dry ingredients and
1 cup sour milk alternately, adding
1 cup raisins with last portion of flour. Pour into an oiled loaf pan, approximately 8x4x2¾ inches. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 1¼ hours. Cover with butter frosting and keep in a covered box.

English Fruit Cake

Mix
1 cup chopped seeded raisins (½ lb.)
1½ cups currants (½ lb.)
¼ cup chopped candied orange peel (1 oz.)
¼ cup chopped candied lemon peel (1 oz.)
⅔ cup sliced citron (¼ lb.)
Sift
1½ cups flour
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon mace
¼ teaspoon salt, and add to fruit mixture. Cream
⅔ cup butter and
⅔ cup sugar thoroughly and beat in
4 egg yolks. Add fruit mixture and
¼ cup cherry preserves
2 tablespoons grape juice
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice — alternately. Fold in
4 beaten egg whites. Line oiled tin loaf pan with 3 layers of heavy paper and oiled paper. Pour in cake mixture and bake in a slow oven (300°F.) about 2½ hours.

White Fruit Cake

Prepare
1 cup chopped candied pineapple
½ cup chopped citron
¾ cup shredded almonds
1½ cups coconut. Sift
2¾ cups cake flour, measure, reserve a small quantity to dredge fruit and sift the remainder twice with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Cream
½ cup butter thoroughly, add
1 cup sugar and continue creaming until light. Add dry ingredients and
½ cup milk alternately. Beat well and add the dredged fruit, almonds and coconut. Fold in
6 stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a loaf pan which has been lined with heavy paper and oiled paper. Bake in a slow oven (300° F.) about 1½ hours.

Pine-Cot Meringue Nests

For nests, add few grains salt to
3 egg whites and beat until stiff. Add
¾ cup granulated sugar by tablespoons, beating well between each addition—add
4 drops lemon extract. Place meringue by spoonfuls on cookie sheet which has been lined with heavy paper and bake in a slow oven (275° F.) for 50 minutes. Remove from paper while warm, scoop out centers, and fill with apricot-pineapple filling.

For Filling, wash
1½ cups uncooked dried apricots and run through food chopper using medium knife. Combine with
½ cup crushed pineapple
¾ cup water
4 tablespoons strained honey and
2 tablespoons granulated sugar. Mix thoroughly. Boil 8 to 10 minutes, stirring continuously to prevent burning. Sufficient for eight nests.

Apricot Whipped Cream Pie

Wash
2 cups dried apricots, drain, add
5 cups water and boil 20 minutes; add
4 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca and boil 10 minutes; add
1½ cups granulated sugar and
¼ teaspoon salt and continue boiling 10 minutes, stirring continuously. Remove from fire, add
1 teaspoon vanilla and chill. Whip
½ pint whipping cream until thick; whip apricots into cream—a small portion at a time. Pour into baked pastry shell (10-inch) and sprinkle coconut over top. Chill before serving. Serves 8 to 10.

Upper Left—Apricot Whipped Cream Pie. Lower Left—Pine-Cot Meringue Nests. Right—Uncooked Fruit Cake, an Ice-Box Cake. The Recipes for These Desserts Are Given Elsewhere on This Page

A Tots' Make-Over Shop

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS well, in starting any home enterprise, to study the immediate locality with a view to filling some real need of the people living within a radius of your home. One woman who did this decided that if she could do something to help mothers with the needs of little children, she would be in demand in that special locality. There were many little ones in all the newly put up homes, and the parents were those of moderate circumstances.

Having made all the garments for her own three children, she decided on this field for her money-making venture. Knowing she had to compete with the clever, low-priced little garments the local stores had in stock, she realized her service would have to be a very special one if she were to make good. A neighbor helped her to decide. She had come in to chat one afternoon and found the woman busy putting the finishing touches on a made-over coat for her smallest child. The neighbor admired the workmanship and asked her friend how much she would charge for making her small daughter one from a good coat she had hanging in closet.

At once a make-over shop appealed to the home worker. She was never happier than when she was putting to good use the better parts of somewhat worn garments, and she knew there were quantities of discarded garments in many closets in that neighborhood. She started in on the small coat order, advertised that she would convert old clothing into wearables for small tots and her trade began. When one woman's dimity dress had been made over into three cunning romper suits that looked as if they had come from an exclusive shop, orders began to come in from other mothers. Pairs of trousers were changed into little boy garments; daddy's bathrobe that had been worn on cuffs and down the front made junior a lovely garment, in which he felt very grown up because of its manish material. A grown-up's tweed coat, under this women's skillful hands, became a chic little garment for a six-year-old and parts of the fur-cuffs and collar went into new trimmings for the made-over wrap.

It was indeed marvelous what this woman could convert into smart sunsuits. It takes such tiny pieces to make these diminutive garments that several can be made from quite a worn dress. Even Daddy's shirts, of fine madras and percales, were found to be splendid for this line of work.

"I scored my most amusing triumph," related this home business woman, "when I made three beach suits for a three-year-old from a red and white checked linen table cloth that was at least twenty years old. And they were smart looking and created no end of inquiries on the beach as to where the mother was able to purchase such unusual garments. People began to rummage in trunks for odd things to be made into novel looking garments. One mother found a bathing suit of excellent material that dated far enough back to make two suits for her twin girls. There is a real source of adventure in such work and a chance for all the ingenuity a clever seamstress wants to put into this work. Parents are glad to get the novel garments and the work provides me with home employment that keeps me busy every day."

M. C. R.

(This is the second in a series of articles telling how various women have found successful ways of earning money at home. The first article ran on Oct. 7, and a third will appear soon.)

Cranberry Surprises

Cranberry Mousse

Cook
4 cups of cranberries in
2 cups of water until soft. Strain through a sieve. Add
1½ cups sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt, rind and juice of
½ orange, rind of
½ lemon and
1 ounce gelatin (4 tablespoons) which has been dissolved in
½ cup cold water. When the mixture is cold combine with
1 pint cream, whipped. Pour into a moistened mold. Set in refrigerator for 6 or 8 hours.

Raw Cranberry and Pineapple Salad

Combine
1 cup chopped cranberries and
2 cups crushed pineapple from which juice has been drained. Arrange on lettuce leaves. Serve with sweetened salad dressing (1 teaspoon powdered sugar to ½ cup cooked salad dressing.)

Cranberry Sherbet

Cook
4 cups cranberries in
2½ cups water until the berries stop popping. Strain. Add
2 cups sugar, and cook until dissolved. Add
1 teaspoon gelatin which has been dissolved in
½ cup cold water. Cool. Stir in the strained juice of
2 lemons. Pour into tray of mechanical refrigerator stirring occasionally. Allow two to three hours.

If the gelatine is omitted it is "Cranberry Ice." It is not as smooth in texture. Sherbet does not require as much stirring.

Cranberry Juice Cocktail

It may be used alone or as a base for fruit punches and fruit cups. It is economical and easy to make.

Cook
4 cups cranberries in
4 cups water until all the skins pop open (about five minutes). Strain through cheese cloth. Bring the juice to boiling point, add
¾ cup sugar and boil for two minutes. Serve cold. For future use put in sterilized bottles, well-corked and sealed.

Steamed Cranberry Pudding

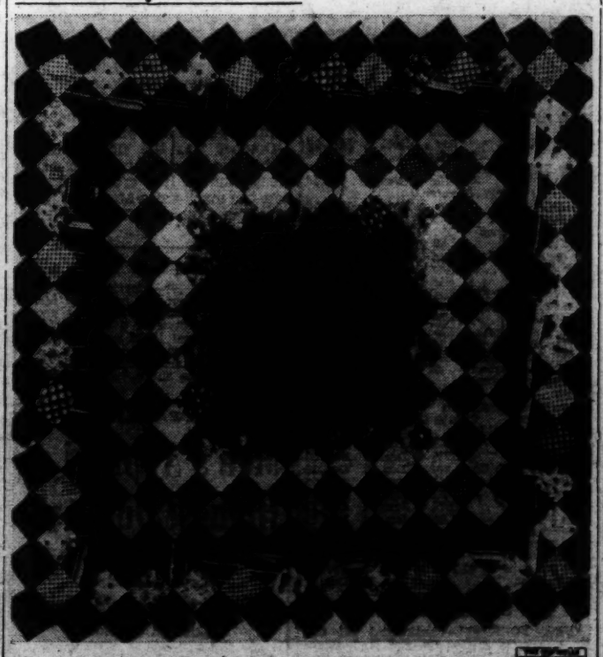
Mix together the following ingredients in the order given:
1 cup flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup bread crumbs
⅓ cup brown sugar
⅔ cup finely chopped suet
1 cup chopped cranberries
1 egg
⅓ cup milk or water. Turn into a well greased mold. Cover with wax paper and steam two hours, never allowing the water to come more than two thirds of the way up the sides of the mold. Turn out. Serve with Hard or Foamy Sauce.

Foamy Sauce

Cream
2 tablespoons butter with
1 cup powdered sugar in the top of a double-boiler and beat until light. Add
2 egg whites one at a time and continue beating. Just before serving add
½ cup boiling water, and beat over boiling water until foamy. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and serve at once.

Cranberry Ice-Box Cake

Cook
4 cups cranberries in
1½ cups water until the skins pop open. Strain through a fine sieve. Mix together
4 egg yolks
1½ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt and
5 tablespoons flour. Add strained cranberries and juice and rind of
½ orange. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add
1 tablespoon butter. When this mixture is cold fold in
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Line the bottom and sides of a spring form pan with
Lady Fingers (halves), cover bottom with half of cranberry mixture, then a layer of lady fingers, then the remaining cranberry mixture. Set in refrigerator eight hours or over night. Decorate with
1 tablespoon chopped pistachio nuts.



Section of a Patchwork Quilt Showing How the Small Blocks of Cloth Are Put Together. The Quilt Is Made Entirely of Men's Discarded Neckties

Out of Dad's Cast-Off Neckties

Fine Patchwork Quilts Take Shape in Rich Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE making of patchwork and appliqué quilts belongs distinctly to the United States, and through the years the history of the country has been portrayed in quilts which have depicted the periods of development, such as the building of the railroads and other epic-making eras. Now, in more modern manner, but in the same spirit of ingenuity, comes one of the most stunning of silk quilts—made entirely of men's discarded neckties. The joy of blending the beautiful soft tones, the forming of color combinations from the dark rich colorings, and the gratification of seeing the work grow so rapidly, well repays one's efforts, and this quilt may well be passed down as an acceptable heirloom.

The quilt is made throughout of small 1¼-inch square blocks. These should be carefully cut. A square of sand paper will greatly facilitate the cutting of the silk squares. First press the ties and do not use the parts that show too great wear. It is better to save the less worn ties for the outer parts of the squares as the prettiest squares are the ones that use the same silk all the way around.

Take the cotton linings out of the ties and press carefully because each little block, unless the silk is very stiff, is lined with one of the cotton blocks. Cut the same as the silk blocks. The additional wear that this affords is worth while, and as the work progresses, it becomes easy to pick up one of the cotton blocks along with the silk ones. The plain colors of the linings of the lined ties were used for the centers. If you have access to a large number of ties, save the light-colored ones and the pastel shades of the lighter linings to make a second quilt for a girl's room in these exquisite light shadings.

Number of Blocks

The pattern uses four more blocks each time you go around, so you can begin by using the smaller pieces and cutting first four; then, of another piece, eight, 12, etc. For an 18-inch square, which is measured from side to side, there are 48 of the blocks in the last round. Twenty of these squares were made for an ordinary size bed; four of the squares across and five down. This will make the quilt 72 by 90 without a border.

Alternating colors of reds and blues were used as the predominating colors for the centers of the squares. For instance, if you are starting a blue square, start with a small plain blue block, sew a plain blue one to each side of the first block. Then fill in with a lighter, figured blue and continue with the blues for about four rounds. The illustration will show how the blocks are put together. Always begin with one, sew one all around that. For the next round, fill in each space and sew the remaining four blocks to each one of the center blocks. Continue in this way throughout the square. After the blues, use shades of reds, trying to go all around with the same shade or one blending in as nearly as possible, for four rounds. Finish the square with tones of browns, greens or gold. If you are starting a red square, reverse the process.

Finishing

To finish out the square, a remnant of 1½ yards of printed silk in a neutral shade and of material without much stretch was purchased and small triangles, or half of a square, were cut and sewed into each space. The same silk used to finish out each square added continuity to the pattern. A four-inch border of maroon satin or silk was used around the quilt, but if the quilt is large enough for the bed, a binding will serve as a finish.

After the quilt was put together, an inner lining of thin muslin and one of cotton padding were basted lightly to the quilt and the quilt was lined in a dark maroon satin which brought out each line of the quilting. If a less expensive lining is desired, sateen or rayon in a rich, dark shade may be used. The quilting was done on the right side by sewing around each little block.

If neckties are not available, the quilt will be equally effective made from the silk scraps from one's scrapbag, or the separate squares may be completed as the ties are acquired. Many of the men's stores have samples of necktie silks which they will contribute. Or maybe, you have an excess of velvet pieces that beg to be utilized in this charming manner.

EDNA GUGGENHEIM

A Menu-Cook Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Planning, planning everywhere, and now a plan to eat! To the housewife who faces with concern each day the question, "What shall I plan for dinner tonight?" the "Alice Bradley Menu-Cook Book" (Masmillan New York, $1.50) will bring a welcome grist of suggestions. A gay little volume that opens flat like a loose-leaf notebook, it contains, not a five-year-plan, but the October-November quarter of a one-year-plan of menus—not just dinners either, but breakfasts and luncheons as well.

Designed to help the homemaker out of the rut of serving the same old thing in the same old way, the book provides a carefully worked out menu for each day of the year, complete with market order and tested recipes. Alice Bradley is a food expert, principal of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston, where these recipes have been in use for many years.

Most homemakers no doubt have plenty of menu ideas of their own and would not in any case wish to accept in its entirety any schedule out of a book; yet the volume has worth—especially for the less experienced housewife. A study and comparison of some of the menus will give the homemaker concrete ideas of what a well-balanced meal is and how it may be achieved with infinite variety. Taking a week's schedule as a unit and analyzing the menus and marketing lists, and noting particularly how leftovers are utilized, will take one a long way toward understanding efficient food planning.

Special holiday menus are included as well as extra recipes for preserves. A list of useful kitchen equipment is found at the end of the volume, with suggestions for its convenient arrangement in the home. Finally, a complete index makes it easy to use the book like any cookbook.

Through the Editor's Window

Armistice Day—1936

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Were I to write a prayer to mark this Day—
A day made sacred by the will to Peace—
I would ask humbly that we might increase
The forces in our watchtowers: I would pray
That men and women learn to hold at bay
The wolves of propaganda; that we cease
To shape our thought by lies; and find release
From twisted facts through knowledge of God's Way.
The world is sick with subtlety, but sold
A slave to ruthless purposes. Men bend
The people to their will, seeking to mold
The truth to serve their willfulness.
Defend
Our thought, O Father, helping us to see
Beyond the false to Truth, that makes men free.

Serene Mothers—An Appreciation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE old-fashioned pictures of old-fashioned mothers there is a charm and beauty that satisfies human wistfulness and longing perhaps more than the various expressions of motherhood in the modern manner. It may be the large apron tied around a buxom waist, the comfortable contours of the figure, the hair that is neat and soft rather than smart, the whole face and kindly eyes as pictured by some artist, or it may be the general atmosphere of benignity, the emanation of an inner serenity that is the real essence of motherliness.

Many admirable adjectives may be applied to modern mothers, but they will be vigorous words showing the zest and efficiency of up-to-date parenthood, rather than words suggesting qualities such as tranquillity, gentleness and peace. Mothers of today are alert and interested, electric and vital, reaching out to life in a hundred ways, alive to changing trends and reacting quickly to swift-flowing currents, but underneath all these should lie an inner core of quietness, where little children may find rest and refreshment. Children need stability; they need to know that they can depend absolutely on an unchanging motherhood, to feel that no matter what shakes the walls of their little world, the foundation, which is mother, will remain the same.

A serene mother acts as a safeguard to her children because they are assured by one look at mother's face that nothing can really harm them. A woman may be competent in many ways and act with force and decision, but unless she possesses a tranquil spirit she has not yet attained her full stature of motherhood. A serene mother is a rooted mother, and her children sense it in every touch of her hand and glance of her eye. She is rooted like a great tree which will not be torn down nor uprooted by storms and winds because its roots have laid hold of something stronger than anything that may come against it. Styles in clothes for mothers, ways and customs of mothering, methods and means of administering motherlore may change, but the high vision and power for good, the essence of loving and caring that is included in the great force called motherhood is changeless. Each mother has the opportunity of conveying something of these things to her children by the quietness and peace of her presence.

A mother content as she works patiently in her garden; waiting with a smile to welcome home the school child; a mother with her hands busy perhaps, but with her spirit at leisure to tell stories and hear confidences wields a potent influence. Above all, a mother taking time to be still, when so many other adults are rushing hither and yon, hurrying from here to there and involving bewildered little children in their breathless energy, such a mother bringing the gifts of surety and serenity to her children will combine the best of the old with the zest of the new and create a greater picture of motherhood for the future.

Hungary Trains Club Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

That young club leaders should know their job, was the idea stressed at the opening of a course on leadership given to girls at the beautiful city of Esztergoon. Twenty-seven girls representing 43 clubs attended the lectures which were given by prominent men and women on how to lead clubs. Sponsored by the Actio Catholica, girls of various creeds attended the lectures which dealt chiefly with problems connected with youth in villages. Baron Paul Kray spoke on the Ten Commandments and the necessity of living in conformity with them.

Miss Marie Toth, another lecturer, pointed out the need for bringing general culture into those centers where there was a great lack of it. The bulk of Hungary's population, and its biggest force, reside in villages, and city girls have a great task in bringing real culture and understanding to them. At the end of each day a general discussion of the subjects which had been under review took place. Between the lectures, popular songs were sung which did much to increase the feeling of fellowship between the students. It is hoped that these leadership courses, which are to be held annually, will show Hungarian girls how they can begin to do some serious social work in the villages where the need for it is greatest.

Hungarian students are desirous of getting to know their country, and for that purpose they go to one of the country places. The first labor camp was organized at Kapuvár in western Hungary. Twenty-four girl university students—budding teachers and doctors—enlisted in the work with great enthusiasm. They worked as the peasants do and lived with them in the village, rising at cock crow to collect eggs, feed chickens, clean the stables, milk the cows and to do the work in the fields. They cooked their own food and in the evenings they strolled with the village girls, learning from them their local songs. They wore Hungarian dress, a blue polka-dot on a white cotton ground, with a big apron, and on Sundays they dressed up in the bunchy petticoats worn by the village girls and went to church like the others.

The experiment is considered to have been a successful one. The students have been able to get into much more intimate touch with the villagers, and indeed advice has been sought and confidences given. The students who have tried the experiment advise others who wish to do social work to imitate their example and go out and work in the villages as they did.

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Business and Industry

Crop Improvement Shown for Country as Whole Last Month

Commerce and Finance

Advance in Steel Prices Expected In Trade Shortly

NEW YORK (AP)—Higher prices for steel products and pig iron probably will be announced shortly as a sequence of advances in steel wages which will add upward of $60,000,000 annually to the industry's pay roll, Iron Age said in the weekly review of steel.

"It is believed that quotations for first quarter may be $2 up for semi-finished steel, bars, shapes and plates and $3 on light products, excepting tin plate, on which the current price may carry through the 1937 season," the review says. "Pig iron may be $1 or $2 higher.

"Official announcements of new prices are likely to be withheld until complete acceptance of the wage offers has been obtained from steel company employees."

Steel backlogs, except in sheets, the trade journal says, are being reduced through an excess of shipments over incoming business, but prospective price advances are counted upon to bring a fresh surge of buying which may load up mill books during December, when ordinarily a seasonal decline occurs. In sheets, however, mills are virtually sold out for the remainder of the year, one Ohio maker having withdrawn from the market.

"Minor fluctuations in steel plant operations may occur over the next few weeks, but there are no indications of a sharp decline in production, which this week remains at substantially last week's level of 74½ per cent," the review says.

Contrasting with favorable indications in most branches of the industry, steel scrap has shown further weakness, with declines at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, resulting in a reduction of 25 cents in the Iron Age composite price to $16.33.

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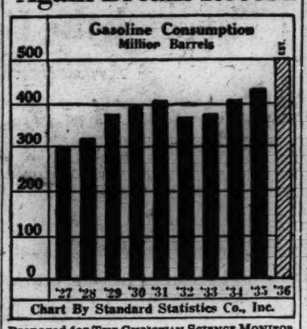
'Gas' Consumption Again Breaks Record



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR the third successive year, consumption of gasoline in 1936 will attain a new high level. The revolutionary change in service station operation that has occurred over the past year, through the withdrawal of the large oil companies from this field and the turning over of stations to individual operators on a lease basis, will probably be extended in 1937.

The effects of this change are not yet clearly indicated. The large oil companies have abandoned the posting of retail prices and are now quoting products on the basis of cost to dealers. This has tended to eliminate the vicious practice of guaranteeing a fixed retail margin to dealers.

In some cases, however, the placing of retail price control in the hands of individuals has resulted in the elimination of price uniformity and tended to make competition more severe than before.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

might be impounded by the United States Government, lest they be used by the Dutch recipients to buy goods from Holland.

The Dollars Would Come Back

Similarly Mr. Peek would give the Government the power to turn thumbs down on immigrant remittances abroad, on the assumption that those dollars would be lost to America.

Both the justifications for such government intervention do not tell the whole story. The dollars made available by the American importer of Dutch rubber would ultimately have to be spent in the United States no matter through how many Dutch hands the dollars passed.

An Italian recipient of immigrant dollars would turn them into lira, but as in the Dutch illustration, the dollars would have to be ultimately spent in the United States.

Again Mr. Peek is not alone in his theory of the "loss" of dollars abroad. In a campaign speech at Pittsburgh the President himself, probably to the distress of Mr. Hull, made the same kind of statement, in his case about the "Republican" loans to Europe and South America.

As in Germany and Russia

It would not be long before such a system as Mr. Peek proposes would degenerate into the system that Germany and Soviet Russia operate. In those countries all dealings with other countries have to pass over government desks. Indeed, Mr. Peek specifically approves of Germany's foreign trade policy. He writes:

> Germany during 1934 and 1935 went into barter in such a big way that the record of her barter transactions fills a good-sized book. For instance, she traded machinery, goods and chemicals with Brazil for coffee, cotton, tobacco and cocoa, and she made much the same kind of bargain with Colombia. She traded coal and barbed wire with Cuba for molasses and honey. Almost every nation has tried some barter.

The reply to Mr. Peek's citation of Germany as an example to be followed comes from a German, the man who manages the foreign trade, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht himself.

Calls It Barbaric

In a recent interview with a French editor, he burst out:

> Do you really believe that this is a normal state of affairs? We are forced to calculate the equivalent of exported and imported goods with a certain brutality of the Middle Ages and to replace the normal play of exchange and credits by a dreadful bureaucracy, which is just as hard for those to endure who are at the head as for those who are its victims. . . There is something unspeakably barbaric about trading machines for grain or radios for tobacco, like a Negro who exchanges his ivory for all kinds of glassware or his rubber for cotton goods. Do you really believe that this system is worthy of a cultivated and civilized humanity?

Why, then, is such a "system" tolerated? Because of fear and suspicion among the nations. Someone not suffocated by this prevailing fear and suspicion must cut the Gordian knot, and the solitary statesman in the world with the scissors in hand is Secretary Hull. Mr. Peek's ideas would simply add another player to the world game of beggar-my-neighbor till you beggar yourself.

Addressograph-Multigraph

NEW YORK (AP)—Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation and subsidiaries, office equipment, with plants at Cleveland and Euclid, Ohio, and Chicago, reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $875,147, equal to $4.17 a share of capital stock, against $462,010 or 62 cents a share in the 1935 period.

Crop Prospects Improve 2 P. C. During October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that crop prospects for the country as a whole improved about 2 per cent during October.

Crop estimates made public today were slightly higher than a month ago for corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, tobacco, peanuts, sugar beets and buckwheat.

A 7 per cent improvement in cotton was reported previously.

Pastures showed further improvement, particularly along the eastern and southern portions of the drought area.

Increase in Corn Crop

Today's estimate placed the corn crop at 1,526,627,000 bushels, an improvement of about 1 per cent over a month ago and 3 per cent above 1934 production but 500,000,000 below production in any other season since the drought of 1901.

The 1935 corn production was 2,291,629,000, while the 1928-32 average was 2,553,424,000 bushels.

Preliminary estimates of other crops include:

Apples, 108,031,000 bushels, compared with 104,942,000 and 167,283,000.

Pears, 23,750,000 bushels, compared with 23,936,000 and 22,035,000.

Grapes, 1,836,000 tons, compared with 1,879,000 and 2,455,000.

Potatoes, 332,244,000 bushels, compared with 322,263,000 and 387,678,000.

Sweet potatoes, 68,537,000 bushels, compared with 67,520,000 and 83,198,000.

The preliminary estimate of crop production, by important producing states, included:

Potatoes: Maine, 42,120,000 bushels, New York, 27,000,000.

Big Truck Crops Seen

The department forecast a record production of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment in 1937.

A rise of about 10 per cent in the general level of vegetable prices this year is expected to result in an acreage increase of 5 to 10 per cent, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said.

All sections of the country and all of the important truck crops, except celery, onions and spinach, are likely to show increased production in 1937, the bureau said.

"Ordinarily increases in production force prices to lower levels, but in 1937 it is expected that further improvement in consumer buying power will about offset the effects of increased supplies and maintain prices at about the same level as in 1936," it added.

Dairy Co-operatives Keep October Price

NEW YORK (AP)—Two large dairy co-operatives in New York State announced the same basic net price during October of $1.90 per hundredweight for milk in the 200-mile zone.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., said its price included an average plus differential of 15 cents, which varies according to locality and the differentials earned by individual producers. Dairymen's League said its price is 23 cents higher than the October, 1935, return and 5 cents under the return for September this year.

The Sheffield Producers' Co-operative Association said its $1.90 price was subject to the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. The co-operative said surplus milk which could not be marketed in fluid form brought lower prices than in September, based on national quotations for evaporated milk, butter and cheese. The October price was 12 cents higher than that of October a year ago, the association said. Sales were substantially less than the normal October business, the announcement said, because of unsettled market conditions.

Carbon Firm Pays Bonus To Labor; Dividend Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Columbian Carbon Company ordered payments to both shareholders and workers, the former receiving a special dividend of $1.25 a common share, plus the usual $1 quarterly, and the latter $50 each, if regular employees since July 1.

The dividends, regular and special, aggregated more than $1,300,000. It was not revealed how much the wage bonus came to. Records show, however, the company employs about 1500 people.

The company has been paying $1 quarterly, and earlier this year ordered an extra disbursement of 50 cents.

Plants and properties are located in Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, Kentucky and Ohio.

Both dividends are payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 20.

U. S. Sugar Exports Drop Sharply in Nine Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first nine months of this year totaled 39,483 long tons, as contrasted with 72,989 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 33,506 tons, or approximately 45.9 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

The refined sugar exports this year went to 59 different countries, while last year, during the first nine months, 64 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom leads this year with 17,140 tons.

Aviation Corp. Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Aviation Corp., holding and development concern for the aviation industry, with headquarters at Chicago, reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net loss of $115,896 against net loss of $348,131 for the 1935 period. September quarter net income was $58,374 against a net loss of $150,723 in 1935 period.

New Deal Plans Broad Law Governing Investment Trusts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Following its policy of bringing a Federal policeman into every realm of banking and finance, the New Deal in 1937 will add a comprehensive law governing investment trusts to its long list of regulatory enactments already passed.

This is the purpose of the hearings now being held by the Securities and Exchange Commission, a body itself created by the Roosevelt Administration, before which testimony has been taken from various sources for more than a month. Officials of one of the biggest investment trusts in the country, Robert Lehman, president, and John M. Hancock, vice-president, of the Lehman Corporation, yesterday strongly urged regulatory action. The public needs more frequent and comprehensive information on investment trusts, the officials said, and should be given details of what the companies are doing with the investor's dollar.

The investment trust business now involves management of money and securities valued at around $5,000,000,000, and represents the latest field into which proposed New Deal regulation has entered. How such proposed legislation fits into the general pattern of regulation over high finance and concentrated wealth is shown from the following measures already enacted:

Banking legislation of 1933 gave Treasury control over operations of Federal Reserve member banks.

The Glass-Steagall, truth-in-securities bill, in the same years gave the Federal Trade Commission police powers over new security offerings, as well as separating investment from commercial banking.

The Stock-Exchange Law of 1934 set up Federal regulation over stock exchanges and required registration of all securities with the new Securities and Exchange Commission.

Controlling Speculation

The same law gave the Federal Reserve Board control over margins on loans on securities, to control speculation.

Federal regulation was imposed on commodity exchanges, with creation of a Commodity Exchange Commission, and further control over futures trading was included.

The 1935 Banking Act made permanent the temporary bank deposit insurance law, and strengthened the Federal Reserve Board.

Regulation of communications companies was set up under the Federal Communications Commission; motorbus and truck utilities were brought under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and ultimately public utility holding companies were brought under control of the SEC in a major piece of legislation, passed last year.

The Federal Power Commission has been given jurisdiction over the transmission and sale of electricity in interstate commerce.

Corporations in general found their dividend policy affected by this year's graduated tax laws on undistributed business profits.

Policing the Trusts

Now, by all indications, the great new investment trust business must submit itself to the federal policeman. So far as Lehman company executives are concerned, some form of this policing will be welcomed, they declare. Officials said yesterday "without reservation" they favored such additional legislation. Mr. Lehman is a nephew of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of N .Y., friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and a former partner in Lehman Brothers.

Among recommendations made by the trust officials yesterday were the requirement of publicly filed quarterly reports, giving full financial details of operation, as well as the business relationship of the trust with its banking house affiliate or sponsor.

Lehman Corporation officials similarly urged uniform accounting procedure to give the public a better guide on what was being done with its money.

On the other hand, the trust executives opposed the proposal which has been offered to the Securities and Exchange Commission, that investment trusts be divorced from their sponsoring brokers or banking firms.

Around this latter proposal much of the existing drive for increased Federal regulation centers. Counsel of the SEC, Mr. L. M. C. Smith, in questions to Mr. Lehman, repeatedly queried the social wisdom of permitting such "economic control" to continue. Messrs. Lehman and Hancock defended it, and declared the trusts were safe in the hands of the banking firms.

Carryover of Wool Stocks to Be Less For the New Season

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that carry-over stocks of raw wool in this country for the new season starting next April would be smaller than for the current year.

In a survey of wool prospects, the department said stocks of apparel wool, held by dealers and manufacturers on Sept. 26, totaled 125,940,000 pounds, scoured basis, a decline of 20 per cent compared to the same date last year.

Domestic mill consumption the final quarter of this year will be smaller than the same months last, it was said, but consumption for the entire year will be "well above the average of recent years."

The report said consumption of apparel wool by mills in this country from January through August was 8.5 per cent smaller than the same months of last year, but "larger than in the corresponding period of any previous year since 1923."

Because domestic prices were said to be "close to import parity on many grades of wool" the department said domestic prices "cannot advance much further without attracting larger imports," unless "foreign prices for wool continue to advance" and that was unexpected.

The high level of mill consumption in this country in recent months and small stocks of domestic wool, were said to have reduced stocks of wool in bonded customs warehouses from 32,000,000 pounds at the end of April to 22,000,000 pounds at the end of August with a further decline indicated for September.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Allegheny Steel	50c	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Bloomingdale Bros	35c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Chrysler Corp.	$5.50	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 20
Murphy (G C) Co.	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
National Oats	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
N. Y Air Brake	1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Northern Pipe Line	35c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Extra				
Columbian Carb	$1.25	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
CongoleumNairn	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Horn & Hard N Y	25c	Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 21
Murphy (G C) Co	75c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Newberry (J J) Co	40c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Safeway Stores	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec .1
U S Freight	75c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 11
Resumed				
Kan City So Ry pf	$1	Q	Dec. 3	Nov. 21
Initial				
Spear & Co	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Interim				
Rolls-Royce Am (dep rec) ord reg	26 9-10c		Nov. 17	Oct.16
Regular				
All Metal Prods	50c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 16
Allegheny Sti pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Am Gas & Elec	35c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
do pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Am Gen Corp $3 pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
do $2 pf	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Am Wat Wks & El	20c		Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Bald Co. 6 p.c. pf A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
do 6 p.c. pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bendix Aviation	50c		Dec. 12	Nov. 20
Carter Wm) Co pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Colonial Tr (Balt)	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Columbian Carbon	$1	Q	Dec.10	Nov. 30
Congoleum-Nairn Inc	40c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Fairmont Creamery Co 6½p.c. pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 1	..
Gulf States Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.15	Nov. 30
do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Newberry (J J) Co	60c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Proc & G 5 p.c. pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Safeway Stores	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
do 7 p. pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
do 6 p.c. pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Spear & Co 1st pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
do 2d pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
do 6 p. c. pf	50c	M	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
do 5 p. c. pf	41 2-3c	M	Dec. 1	Nov.14
U S Freight	25c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 11

New Continental Oil Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Oil Co., Shamrock Oil & Gas Co. and R. I. Wishnick of New York have announced they will build a carbon black plant with a daily capacity of 75,000,000 cubic feet in Moore County, Texas, at an approximate cost of $1,250,000.

Petroleum Industry Planning to Combat Excessive Taxation

CHICAGO (AP)—A program designed, its backers said, to protect the oil industry from "strangulation by taxation" was outlined at the opening of the American Petroleum Institute's 17th annual meeting.

Baird H. Markham, New York, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, said the fact the industry paid $1,222,000,000 in taxes in 1935, "nearly seven times net earnings of $173,000,000," showed why "we are morally obligated to protect our customers from overtaxation."

Mr. Markham said the "protection" program advocated strengthening state gasoline tax laws to prevent evasion, oposing further gasoline tax increases, combatting diversion of gasoline tax money from any use other than highway work, urging that taxation of petroleum products be left solely to the states and opposing unreasonable restriction upon operation of motor vehicles.

"The price of gasoline has been cut in half in the last 15 years, but gasoline taxes have increased 60 times," he said.

Speaking at a press conference while more than a score of Institute committees handling technical phases of the industry went into session, Mr. Markham said the petroleum industries committee has organized in 47 states and 1923 counties and has a membership of 200,000 enlisted in the "drive against excessive taxation."

During the last year, he said, some state committees "took the offensive" for the first time to "correct abuses."

Steel's Shipments Best Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp. announced shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries in October totaled 1,007,417 tons, an increase of 45,614 from the September figure, and the largest October total since 1929. The increase over October, 1935, was 320,676 tons.

For the ten months ended with October shipments increased to 8,875,124 from 6,027,964 in the comparable period last year.

October was the first month in which the big steel producer's shipment tonnage had crossed the million-ton mark since May, 1930. Shipments in October, 1929, were 1,242,120 tons.

American Bank Note Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Bank Note Company, engraver and printer of security certificates, paper currency, and revenue stamps, had September quarter net profit of $296,920, equal to 35 cents a common share, against $478,723, or 63 cents a share, in preceding quarter and $606,373, or 82 cents a common share, in the like period last year.

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Gulf Oil Concern Plans $113,450,000 Dividend in Stock

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Gulf Oil Corporation has moved to distribute a stock melon with a par value of $113,450,000.

J. F. Drake, president of the Mellon-controlled concern, announced the management is recommending to its directors the distribution of a 100 per cent stock dividend next month.

The action came after stockholders voted to increase stated capitalization from $120,000,000 to $300,000,000. At the current New York curb price of $110 to $113 the outstanding 4,538,000 par $25 stock is worth approximately $500,000,000.

The par value of the 4,538,000 shares to be issued is $113,450,000.

The distribution would be in addition to a cash payment of 75 cents a share, which would include a "special dividend" of 50 cents.

The stock has been paying 25 cents a share quarterly and financial circles understood the plan would be to continue this rate of pay, which would increase the disbursement sufficiently to avoid the federal tax on undistributed earnings.

Directors were scheduled to meet after the market closed to act on the recommendation. W. L. Mellon, nephew of Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, is chairman.

The Mellons are the largest stockholders in the company which placed its assets at $430,245,000 in its last public statement Dec. 31, 1935. This figure was reached after $340,700,000 had been deducted from its $625,400,000 worth of plants and equipment for depreciation and depletion.

Gulf reported net earnings for 1935 of approximately $10,000,000.

Chilean Products Exposition Opened In New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The first Chilean Products Exposition to be held in the United States—an exposition planned to show increased co-operation between the United States and Chile—is now open in the International Telephone Building, at No. 67 Broad street, where it will continue until Nov. 20. It is sponsored by the Government of Chile.

Among the exhibits are samples of mineral ore, agricultural products and native Indian handiwork.

The growth of direct exchange of ideas between the two countries was attributed to the "good neighbor" policy of the present Administration in Washington by Manuel Trucco, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, who opened the show on Monday.

"Prejudices that existed only a few years ago have been banished, and today, although our two countries are far apart geographically, we are now able to live together and to look to each other as 'good neighbors,' which has been the spirit of the present Administration," Ambassador Trucco said.

Recovery is definitely on the way in Chile, it was declared by Carlos Campbell, commercial attaché of the Chilean Embassy, who stressed also that his country was more popular than ever with tourists from the United States.

Among exhibitors are the Grace Line, All-America Cables, the Chile Telephone Company, Pan American Airways, Chilean State Railways, the Andes Fruit and Produce Company, Radio Corporation of America, and the Anaconda Copper Company.

Gain in Motor Industry's Use of Copper Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The automobile industry, it is estimated, will consume approximately 250,000,000 pounds of copper and its alloys during 1937, if 5,000,000 automobiles and trucks are sold during the year, according to a statement made by Bertram B. Caddle, secretary of the Copper & Brass Research Association of New York.

"During the present year the sale of pleasure cars and trucks will aggregate 4,500,000," Mr. Caddle said, "which is the third largest output in the history of the industry. The record year was 1929 with a peak of 5,621,715.

"This year the automobile industry will use more than 200,000,000 pounds of copper. A total of the amount used from the most expensive make to the car and truck selling for the smallest sum aggregates 45 pounds. If 5,000,000 cars and trucks are manufactured in 1937 it will consume 225,000,000 pounds of copper."

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Business Has Less to Fear Now From Legislation, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business has less reason to fear legislation in 1937 than it has had in the last several years, according to a survey by Standard Statistics.

The fact that business has made such tremendous progress in recent years in the face of many political uncertainties, says the report, attests the strength of the recovery movement, suggesting that cyclical forces are too potent to be checked by temporary political influences.

Further Restrictions

"The overwhelming victory of President Roosevelt and the maintenance of Democratic control of both houses of Congress suggest that the Administration will effect a broad extension of the major policies and theories to which it has committed itself in the past several years.

"While there may be minor alterations in the methods and objectives of the Administration during the next several years, the general character of its undertakings is unlikely to undergo any fundamental change, so far as can now be judged. Business, therefore, can look for a certain amount of further restrictive and unsettling legislative proposals, particularly in the direction of social and labor reforms.

"There are several important points to consider in this connection, however. In the first place, the bulk of the legislation enacted in the past four years which has been most criticized was passed when the country was in the depths of a depression, at which time opposition was feeble and there was a general willingness to "try anything once." Much of it was properly described as "emergency" legislation. With business now well on the road to recovery, there is less congressional and popular support for radical proposals.

Supreme Court Rulings

"During the next few weeks, the Supreme Court will hand down a number of important decisions, including rulings on the Public Utility Act of 1935, the minimum wage law of the state of Washington, the Railway Labor Act and several others. These decisions are likely to play an important part in shaping the legislative program for 1937.

"Even assuming that present enactments are constitutional, it has become increasingly clear that many of the measures are crude and will need comprehensive revision. It is quite probable, therefor, that the next Congress will be called upon to pass legislation to provide more exact interpretation of these laws. Such legislation, on the whole, should tend to be more favorable to business than otherwise, because modification of various onerous provisions in the present measures is likely."

Department Store Sales in October 16 P. C. Above 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported "substantial increases" in department store sales in all federal reserve districts in October resulted in a total for the country 16 per cent above the same month last year.

The increases from September to October represented more than the usual seasonal amount, the board said, and its adjusted index, based on the 1923-1925 average as 100, advanced from 88 in Septembebr to 90 in October, compared with 78 for October, 1935.

Without adjustment for seasonal variation, the index showed 94 for September, 99 for October, and 86 for October of last year. The board said increases were particularly noticeable in midwestern industrial areas and in the Dallas district.

The report, based on sales of 516 stores in 260 cities, showed total sales for the nation for the first 10 months of this year were 11 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

The Boston district, with reports from 55 stores in 33 cities, showed October sales 13 per cent above October, 1935, and an increase of 10 per cent over last year in sales for the first 10 months of 1936.

Sales reported by 56 stores in 30 cities of the New York district showed the same percentage of increases as the Boston district.

Power Production Has Slight Drop

Electric power production for the week, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, was 2,169,480,000 kilowatt hours, off .3 of one per cent from 2,175,810,000 kilowatt hours produced last week, and 13.4 per cent higher than last year's output of 1,913,684,000 kilowatt hours.

All principal geographical regions in the country shared in the gain over last year. Percentage changes follow: New England 9.9, Middle Atlantic 12.7, Central Industrial 17.2, West Central 10.7, Southern States 17.2, Rocky Mountain 9.3 and Pacific Coast 4.5.

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Better Radio for Canada Pledge of New Corporation

Radio Comment

Canada's new Radio Corporation, with Leonard W. Brockington as chairman and W. E. Gladstone Murray, Canadian-born former British Broadcasting Corporation official, as general manager, recently announced some of its objectives over a Canadian radio network.

Two immediate surveys, Mr. Brockington said, are to be made by Mr. Murray, the first relating to coverage of existing stations, and the second toward greater variety and improvement of programs. Many meetings would be held outside of Ottawa in order to make the new corporation as non-political, non-sectarian and truly representative of Canada as possible.

Best Programs Sought

The Canadian Radio Corporation, Mr. Brockington said, will serve Canadian listeners the best in music, drama, dance, speech and amusement and every effort will be made to obtain the best in exchange programs from other Canadian, British and American sources.

Surveying the present situation, Mr. Brockington said there are 96 radio channels in North America, of which six are exclusively allotted to Canada and 28 are shared. Of the six exclusive channels, five are subject to serious interference from Mexican stations. The United States has some 600 broadcasting stations, 69 of 5000 watts or over and 32 of 50,000 watts or over. There are 74 stations in Canada, three are over 500 watts, the largest being in Winnipeg which has 15,000 watts. Of these 74 stations the corporation owns three and leases four.

With reference to the international situation, Mr. Brockington hoped some improvement might be reached by agreement. Domestically, he trusted that radio would contribute to a better understanding between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, between the East and West, between town and country and between all classes of society.

The corporation, he explained, does not replace the privately-owned broadcasting stations now in existence, which will be allowed to carry on broadcasting subject to a control over their programs by the corporation. A network of stations will be operated not for profits but in the national interest; it will carry out and improve the system already created and so ably managed by the Canadian Radio Commission.

* * *

Listening In on the "League"

Looking at world affairs today, just 18 years after the cessation of the World War, the observer may well conclude that the political skies never looked darker. If he is a short-wave listener, he may be inspired with confidence at one voice still carrying on for the cause of world peace—the shortwave voice of the League of Nations stations near Geneva.

Throughout the week, of course, the telegraphic code stations of the League of Nations send out hundreds of thousands of dots and dashes to every corner of the earth in the cause of peace, but on Saturday at 5:10 p. m., E. S. T., HBL on 9.6 and HBP on 7.8 megacycles leave off their telegraphic chatter and become vocal, in order that Africa and the Americas may know what has been going on at Geneva during the week. HBO, on 11.4 megacycles, reaches out a long arm to Australia and the Orient late the following night so the people on the other side of the world also may learn of the League's work.

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Nov. 15

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; "Messages to Hungarians Abroad"; music. HAS-3, 19.5m., 15.37meg.

Paris—1 p. m.—Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m., 11.88meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—Sunday review. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—A Sunday evening's program. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The World's Week in Review," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 49.67m., 86.04 meg.

Montreal—6 p. m.—"And It Came to Pass": Biblical dramatizations. CRCX, 49.2m., 6.09meg.; CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—Margaret Wilkinson, Canadian mezzo-soprano. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Symphony concert. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:16 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Coldstream Guards. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Monday, Nov. 16

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Beethoven: Sonata in E flat major (quasi fantasia) DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; operatic selections; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; folklore songs. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—Operatic program. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Boston—7:15 p. m.—"The Fishing Industry of New England." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.0 meg.

Halifax—8 p. m.—"From a Rose Garden"; orchestra; soloists. CRCX, 49.2m., 6.09meg.; CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Piano recital and chamber music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Boston—8:45 p. m.—"The American Indian—Indian Policies." W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—"The Old Folks at Home." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Pittsburgh—12 midnight—DX club. W8XK, 48.8m., 6.14meg.

Saturday, Nov. 21

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

London—7 p. m.—"Starlight," Notable personalities. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.

Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Interlude"; radio-sequence. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Berlin—8:10 p. m.—"Technical Tips for the Radiofan." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Montreal—9 p. m.—"A Waltz Dream"; vocal trio; orchestra. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09 meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—9 p. m.—England vs. Hungary; commentary on table tennis match. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Nov. 18

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Berlin—5 p. m.—"Eternity through a Song." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; folklore concert; talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9:63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—7:35 p. m.—Slovak folk songs; English lecture. OLR, 19.6m, 15.23meg.

London—9 p. m.—"A Nest of Singing Birds," English poets. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Montreal—9:30 p. m.—"C'est un Rendezvous"; old and new music. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Nov. 17

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Women's Hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 9.57meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs" talk. Sir Frederick Whyte. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—9 p. m.—"Johann Strauss"; biography in music. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Abu Hassan," Weber opera. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Toronto—10 p. m.—"National sing-song." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg; CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg.

Paris—10.20 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Nov. 18

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Berlin—5 p. m.—"Eternity through a Song." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; folklore concert; talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9:63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—7:35 p. m.—Slovak folk songs; English lecture. OLR, 19.6m, 15.23meg.

London—9 p. m.—"A Nest of Singing Birds," English poets. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Montreal—9:30 p. m.—"C'est un Rendezvous"; old and new music. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Halifax—9:30 p. m.—"Music to Remember"; vocalists; orchestra. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"From Jungle to Jazz," Jules Bledsoe. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, Nov. 19

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

London—7 p. m.—"Starlight," Notable personalities. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.

Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Interlude"; radio-sequence. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Berlin—8:10 p. m.—"Technical Tips for the Radiofan." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Montreal—9 p. m.—"A Waltz Dream"; vocal trio; orchestra. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09 meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—9 p. m.—England vs. Hungary; commentary on table tennis match. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Nov. 20

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Beethoven: Sonata in E flat major (quasi fantasia) DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; operatic selections; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; folklore songs. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—Operatic program. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Boston—7:15 p. m.—"The Fishing Industry of New England." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.0 meg.

Halifax—8 p. m.—"From a Rose Garden"; orchestra; soloists. CRCX, 49.2m., 6.09meg.; CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Piano recital and chamber music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Boston—8:45 p. m.—"The American Indian—Indian Policies." W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—"The Old Folks at Home." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Pittsburgh—12 midnight—DX club. W8XK, 48.8m., 6.14meg.

Saturday, Nov. 21

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Boston—4:15 p. m.—Modern Trends in Orchestral Music. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English, 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"An Old Timer," play with music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—"Punch and Judy Show." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Sydney, N. S.—8 p. m.—"Cotter's Saturday Night." CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—10 p. m.—"Within the Law" (Part 2). GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Picturing the Patriotism of Peace Urged at Story Tellers Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A plea to story-tellers to "soft pedal" the glories of war was sounded recently by a national educator, member of the National Story league, meeting in eighth annual convention in Akron.

"For every story illustrating the glamor and glory of war, the story-teller should make a covenant with himself to tell two stories in which the patriotism of peace is pictured," Mrs. H. Lyle Campbell of Washington university, told the large group of delegates.

Mrs. Campbell said storytellers should select material in which situations are as dramatic as those found in war stories and in which the challenge to courage is equally as great.

Choosing as her subject, "Patriotism and Peace," she declared that peace cannot be obtained on easy terms and charged that those who are waiting for an easy and comfortable solution of the war problem are blocking progress of such a solution.

"World peace, if brought about, will be the result of the accumulated efforts of all now being advocated as solutions, with the storyteller making a valuable contribution," the speaker said.

Mrs. Adlyn M. Keffer of Harrisburg, Penna., was elected president of the organization for the next two years. Mrs. Bertram Mills of Akron was elected first vice-president. Mrs. R. L. Pullen of Jacksonville, Fla., second vice-president, Mrs. S. E. Ebersole of Lancaster, Penna., secretary, and Miss Marie Hopkins, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer.

Washington, D. C., was set as the 1938 convention city. The national convention is only held once in two years.

B. & M. to Drop Branch Line

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Boston & Maine railroad to abandon 2¼ miles of its Ashburnham branch in Worcester county, Mass.

Canada's Defense Problems Looming

(Continued from Page 1)

dians to make up their minds whether the "Empire is worth having and worth saving."

Foreign Policy Needed

Lord Tweedsmuir—as becomes a Governor-General of Canada—has expressed himself with much more restraint, but it is plain that behind his words is the conviction that Canada's future is inextricably bound up with that of the British Empire, that it cannot be assured of protection under the wing of the Monroe Doctrine, and that it is imperative that plans for dominion defense be broadened and a foreign policy compatible with its place in the Commonwealth developed.

"Indeed," said he not long since, "no country today can afford to be without a foreign policy. We in Canada are far enough from the Old World with its troubles; but we have the Pacific at our door, and beyond the Pacific are many difficult problems awaiting settlement."

It may be assumed that his reference to the Pacific may have been induced by the opinions of many notable Canadian thinkers which may be summed up in the remarks of Prof. Norman MacKenzie, of the University of Toronto's law department, voiced at the Institute of Pacific Relations last August.

Involvement with United States

Professor MacKenzie stated that Canada's close geographical, cultural and economic ties with the United States would mean that if the United States became involved in hostilities with either a European or Asiatic power and these reached American shores, it might be "extremely difficult if not impossible for Canada to maintain her neutrality."

From time to time, in all this discussion about what Canada would do "if"—vociferous voices make themselves temporarily heard favoring a strongly nationalistic attitude. "Canada for Canadians and keep the 'foreign' influence out," is the general theme. Perhaps, as some claim, this is but the aftermath of the depression, but during the political turnover in Quebec which seated the Duplessis Government, such cries did not sound very favorable to Empire interests.

Modifying them, however, are statements such as that made by the president of the Ligue des Patriotes of Montreal, Pierre Desrosiers, who declared that while Canada does not want to participate in any war she is a true member of the Empire. "We want to live in the British Empire under the Union Jack," said he.

U. S. Would Help

Another group of Canadians feel that, although the Atlantic is not the barrier to invasion that once it was, the community of interests shared by the United States with the Dominion, would prompt the Republic to co-operate with Canada in matters of defense. This group found much encouragement in the remarks of President Roosevelt following his last visit to Quebec in which he said:

"Of all the nations of the world today, we are in many ways most singularly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remote nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood."

With this group of thinkers is another, by no means confined to the land north of the 49th parallel, who believe that the United States and Great Britain are being forced shoulder to shoulder by the Old World threats against democratic ideals. They hold that just as the fate of Canada and her southern neighbor are in many respects inseparable, so is the fate of all English speaking nations interwoven.

Sure Preventive Seen

Summed up, the opinion seems to be that just so long as the British Empire remains a community of nations and the United States remains sympathetic, not to say co-operative, the best possible preventive against war has been achieved.

At any rate the Government at Ottawa is aware that the people of Canada are in a mood to hear more about this matter of national defense and foreign policy. Its Minister of National Defense, Ian Mackenzie, after having criticized Lord Elibank for "advising" Canada, issued a statement in which he commented on his country's "defense consciousness" and set forth Canada's present responsibilities as "the maintenance of international security; the preservation of strict neutrality, law and order, within our territorial waters in time of peace; the protection of our coasts and sea-borne trade in time of war."

Canada's present attitude regarding the possibility of becoming involved in conflict, judging from numerous conversations with its citizens all the way across the continent, may be assessed something after this fashion in words voiced by a Toronto newspaperman:

"We Canadians have no appetite for war. We have no sympathy for either fascist or communist policies and we would fight to uphold neither.

War for Democracy

"If we ever become engaged in another conflict it would be either to uphold our democratic system or through sentiment. It is hardly conceivable that Canada might get into a European war, save as a result of British participation. Even in that case we would be fighting neither for peace treaties nor the Covenant, but solely because Britain needed us.

"Whatever our policy toward armaments and neutrality may prove to be, it will undoubtedly revolve about our feelings toward Empire defense."

These feelings are likely to get an airing in the House of Commons soon, when expected discussions on national defense may provide a basis for official Canadian opinion to be presented at the Empire Conference incident to the coronation ceremonies next May in London, when it is expected that an effort will be made to establish a concerted policy of Imperial defense.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Ethiopia, Germany being the only nation, to date, that has officially done so.

2. Italian support for Hungarian revisionist aims to regain some of the territory lost by Hungary in the World War settlement.

3. Addition of Austria and Hungary to the Italo-German pact to form a solid revisionist bloc of dynamic states, reinvoking the old cast of the pre-war Triple Alliance.

4. Some steps looking toward greater economic co-operation.

The Little Entente watches alertly from the sidelines. Any strengthening of the revisionist program of Austria, Hungary or even Germany is a threat to the Entente. The resaon for the Entente's alarm is that the revisionists would change the treaties that gave large portions of Austrian and Hungarian territory to tthe Entente nations—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia.

Armistice—Celebrated With Appeals for Peace

Times Square, New York, the brazen, quenchless center of a nation's rhythm, is suddenly stilled. Taps are sounded, traffic is frozen, people in this square and throughout the nation are all at once swathed in the traditional two-minute commemorative silence of Armistice Day.

The land is freighted with appeals for peace. Church doors are thrown open and admit worshipping throngs. Outside, military bands blare martial music at the head of parades.

President Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing and Secretary of War Woodring head Armistice observances at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

King Edward of Great Britain lays a wreath at the Cenotaph, London's War Memorial.

France forces rival factions to avoid clashes as the nation commemorates the war's end peacefully.

King Leopold of Belgium places a cross of fire upon the cross of the Unknown Soldier, near Flanders Fields.

Madrid—Relief Promised to Defenders

Armistice Day brings no truce to Spain.

Madrid defenders, beleaguered for six days, receive encouragement from two sources.

1. Reinforcements of Catalans take the field and are instrumental in driving two rebel wings back.

2. The Spanish Government from Valencia, to which it fled, announces that relief forces are being trained and will soon be dispatched to the capital.

The actual fighting appears to focus directly south of Madrid. Loyalists with machine guns ("concentrated essence of infantry") spray Moors and Foreign Legionnaires in their positions along the Manzanares river. The fighting which was concentrated west of the city yesterday seems to have petered out, after Loyalists had driven rebels back a mile through the park, Casa del Campo. Desultory artillery dueling keeps up between the two forces in the western sector.

A giant, 40-block fire, ignited by a bomb, is brought under control. Although there is turmoil in the city, Madrid maintains many normal activities. Thus factory wheels turn, newspaper presses disgorge headlines.

Labor—Two Rival Houses Foreshadowed

Union labor, wooed by the Federal Government with promises of helpful legislation, and by industry with fatter pay envelopes, has an internal problem of organization. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, even forsees two houses, set against each other. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, now suspended from the Federation, has refused an offer from Mr. Green to hold a peace conference. Mr. Green now interprets the refusal as "closing the door" on reconciliation and paving the way for the alleged purpose of Mr. Lewis to set up a rival labor organization.

Mr. Lewis, who played an important part in influencing the labor vote for President Roosevelt, is seen by some students of labor affairs, as prepared to capitalize his demonstrated power. His first move in this direction, is believed to be disclosed in the present independent course he is taking toward the Federation.

Alberta Builds Log Schools But Pays Its Teachers Well; Canada's Educationists Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Log schoolhouses are still being built in Alberta. But the people up there are proud of the fact that their buildings are not putting them in debt. Also they are glad that the average salary paid to rural school teachers in Alberta last year was $722. The average in Saskatchewan was $455.

These were some of the facts brought out by G. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education in Alberta at the biennial convention of the Canadian Education Association held in Regina last month. There were also present officials of the education departments from the nine Canadian provinces, superintendents of education, leading teachers and educationists from every province. The total registration was close to 200.

For More Federal Money

In his presidential address, Dr. G. F. Rogers, chief inspector of secondary schools for Ontario, urged the association members to use their influence in their own provinces "to convince authorities that federal grants for education would more equitably distribute costs and could be used with advantage to stimulate education." He reiterated later that "The association must emphasize the national importance of education with a view to obtaining financial aid, without restrictions, from the Federal Government."

The association will also urge the Federal Government to provide grants to assist technical education in schools throughout the Dominion. The Federal Government will be asked to set up a Dominion bureau of research in education, to study and to attempt to unify educational systems in the Dominion.

Executive officers of the association will conduct an inquiry into non-public owned correspondence schools of the Dominion, and will suggest what action the provincial governments should take to eliminate any evils discovered by the inquiry.

Adult Programs Backed

Support for adult education programs throughout the entire country was voted by the association.

The problem of the rural schools of the Dominion figured largely in the discussions. A. A. Herriot, a school inspector from Manitoba, declared the rural schools of today in the West were not a bit better than they were in 1906. He urged higher pay for rural schoolteachers and a higher educational standard than for teachers in lower grades in urban centers.

The association decided to seek provision for scholarships for talented girls and boys in rural areas who otherwise would be unable to obtain secondary education.

The delegates considering rural school problems came to the conclusion that finances should be available to improve school buildings and equipment, teachers should be more permanent and less subject to local influences, salaries should be equal to those paid urban teachers, and greater opportunities should be provided for rural students to obtain a secondary education.

Air Line to Java Records 360th Trip On 9000-Mile Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Three hundred and sixty return flights from Amsterdam to Batavia, or a distance covered of approximately 6,500,000 miles in five years, is the record of the Royal Dutch Airlines on the 9000-mile route to Java. Five years ago the weekly air service between the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies was inaugurated.

In the early days of the Amsterdam-Batavia line the pilots were allowed to make the 9000-mile trip as fast as they could compatible with safety. Almost every flight to or from the Indies was, practically speaking, a trial flight, without wireless, with insufficient weather forecasting services and a slowly improving ground organization.

Now conditions have so advanced that often bookings for seats have to be refused. Sometimes fares are booked six months in advance.

The need for bigger planes will be met by April, 1937, when eight new Douglas machines, the kind now carrying 21 passengers on the European lines, will be put in operation on the line to Java.

U. S. Policy May Alter Undivided Profits Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

ber to work on the budget before it must be prepared for submission to Congress. The finished document is published Jan. 6.

Inauguration

The question of Mr. Roosevelt's second inauguration, this time amid the possible snows and blizzards of Jan. 20, has also been up at the White House. The President said he wanted his inauguration to be extremely simple, but it is not clear that his exuberant Democratic colleagues will agree.

The inaugural parade, and hours-long reviewing ceremony in front of the White House, may be curtailed, although in 1932 Mr. Roosevelt was ensconced in a glass-protected booth which could be heated and completely enclosed. Mr. Roosevelt made no reference to the 43 days he is being short-changed in his first term because of the lame duck amendment. His first term becomes the shortest of any elected President who served his full period.

Farm Policy

In his discursive press conference, President Roosevelt was asked about farm policy, and said that the problem is not to re-enact the old AAA, or any constitutional form of it, but to evolve the best way to keep down farm surpluses that wreck prices.

Methods of the present soil conservation act, he said, are not regarded by farm leaders as adequate to keep down such surpluses. Studies are proceeding, therefore, toward supplementary provisions to present legislation.

The President refused, when asked, to say that the present "melons" being cut by industrial corporations in the way of pay increases and dividends to be a result of the corporation surplus tax.

The President was not in the bantering mood which he held at his first press conference after the elections, last Friday, but instead considered Government business in detail, answering a series of questions lasting about half an hour.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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MIMEOGRAPH USERS—Illustrations drawn by expert artists for tracing on stencils. For information write ILLUSTRATORS GUIDE 310 S. Michigan, Chicago.

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Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
CHURCH STREET

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7262

FALL HOUSECLEANING !!
Everything you might need to make this a light task !
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones, Mtc. 2-3210—2-3211

"NORTH STAR" BLANKETS
New Fall Curtains
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
418 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair Tailoring Est. Inc.
J. Braverman, Pres.
189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling, Repairing and Relining done by experienced tailors. All Dry Cleaning done in our Modern Plant.
For immediate service call Mtclr. 2-2674

Freytag and Anderson Inc. *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

Fall Showing of
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
Knox Hats
New Autumn Neckwear
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Oriental Rugs and Plain Carpets
BUY NOW
C. M. Arslanian
25 So. Park Street Mtclr. 2-6260
Washing and Repairing

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208
Better Rates for Better Drivers

HUGHES AGENCY
Automobile Insurance Specialists
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Margaret M. Driscoll
announces
her Fall Showing of Exclusive Models for the well-dressed Matron and Junior Miss. Ready to wear clothes. Prices moderate. Perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.
6 GROVE TERRACE MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine
Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. Mt. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Rose Shop Inc.
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
Expert Corsetiere in Attendance
229 Main Street Orange, N. J.

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
5th AVENUE JUSTRITE
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Thanksgiving Special
Suits and Overcoats at 27.50
Hart Schaffner & Marx
THE MORRIS SHOP
CORNER MAIN AND DAY

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- 7055 7056
A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Tally-Ho Inn
Luncheon, Parties, Dinner
Open Sundays, Special Sunday Suppers
147 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO-2-9794
Mrs. Fulcher, Mrs. Garretson

ELITE ART & GIFT SHOP
75 So. Orange Avenue
MISS ALBERT, Manager
Select your Christmas Cards early.
Hemstitching, Pleating, Buttons Covered.
Small deposit holds any gift for Christmas.

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
68 BROADWAY, near Main

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

"UTILITY SHOP"
MRS. BRADBURY
Antiques
Slightly Used Clothing
519 PARK AVE. TEL. 6-4963

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
Ofer You Now as Since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
Fine Selection of Personal Christmas Cards
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
New Address
926 East 5th St. Phone
Opp. City Hall Plfd. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-2783
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4780—4781
Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
85 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

EXIT AT $19.75
Several Hundred FALL OVERCOATS now make their exit at $19.75
All from our regular stock
WERNER'S
8 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
223 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack
"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TIRES BATTERIES
Meyer's Service Station
480 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-5430
Philco Radio Sales and Service

Funeral Service Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
A. J. VOLK COMPANY
Teaneck and Hoboken
Teaneck 6-0202 Hoboken 0820

UNION CITY

Palisade 6-4089
The Rose M. Boening
STYLE SHOP
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
Perfect Alterations Free
650 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE. 3-1198

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint
Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats - Poultry - Groceries
Fruits - Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1936
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes.
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

KOEHLER BROS.
COKE - COAL - CHARCOAL
Dial 5350 7th St. Bridge
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

Tires, Tubes Accessories
CHESTER'S ESSO STATION
WINTER GREASES AND OILS
BATTERIES GREASING
Alcohol—Eveready Prestone
R. McFERREN
9th and Welsh Sts. Phone: Chester 2-9732

WE DO
SELL AND INSTALL
VENETIAN BLINDS
MADE TO ORDER SHADES
DRAPERY RODS AND DRAPERIES
ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22ND AND UPLAND STS. PHONE 6615

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
For Thanksgiving
ATTRACTIVE DINNER GOWNS

R. B. J. Sieger
THE ONLY JEWELLER IN TOWN
WATCHES
HAMILTON—GRUEN—ELGIN
New designs in Natural Gold.
Adopt our lay-away plan.
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

O'DELL, The Jeweler
Hamilton - Elgin - Waltham
— WATCHES —
Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the Watch for You."

SCIENCE-TESTS SUITS
Men's Wear Research Laboratories pronounce them to be America's outstanding value. Fine pure worsteds, expertly hand-tailored, in the most advanced models, weaves and patterns. $29.50
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Stetson, Trimble Bel Tone and Juliana Millinery

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Home Made Sauerkraut
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Office and Plant Together at
1401 Peach Street
Equipped Now to Give You Better Service
Phone 23-198

SVERRE NORLAND
:: Furrier ::
READY TO WEAR
FUR COATS
26 West Ninth Street Phone C 50-310

THE ERIE RADIO CO.
Invites Your Inspection of the New 1937 Philco—Zenith Crosley—R. C. A. Victor—Gen. Motors Delco Radios
Expert Service Work
28 West Ninth St. Phone 40-183

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

PHOENIX SILK HOSIERY
In All Thread Weights for All Occasions, 79c to $1.95
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S
HARRISBURG, PA.

LANSDALE

Gift Stationery
50c to $6.00
Fountain Pens and Desk Sets
$2.95 to $20.00
Books—Games
Greeting Cards
EDITH M. LANE
24 Green Street, Lansdale, Pa.

FOR HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT
Interwoven Toe and Heel Socks
BARTHOLOMEW
Masonic Temple Bldg.: Lansdale, Pa. Ph. 615

JIM'S GARAGE
General Auto Repairs
Rear of Dresher Arcade
LANSDALE, PA.

Oriental Beauty Salon
Dorothy L. Cuthbert
Phone 698 7 E. Main Street
Lansdale, Pa.

JOHN T. DAUB
HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything in Hardware
Lansdale, Pa. North Wales, Pa.
Phone 4319 Phone 475

Frank W. Scholl
ACCESSORIES
GAS and OIL
Broad and Second Sts., Lansdale, Pa.
Phone 3956

Lawrence A. Clemmer
PRINTING
OF
QUALITY
432 Perkiomen Avenue Ph. 4170
Lansdale, Penna.

Cleaning and Dyeing
A FULL LINE OF YARNS
Arcade Cleaner and Dyer
10 Dresher Arcade, Lansdale, Pa.
Phone 3479

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear. Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

NORTH WALES

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
MAY E. KOCH
Phone: N. Wales 867 North Wales, Penna.

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

The GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
KNIT SPORT DRESSES
Two-piece models
Grand for the School Girl
Sizes 12-18
$3.50 - $4.50
615 WEST AVENUE Ceonts 985

OLD YORK ROAD Willow Grove

Oriental Carpets
Antiques—Authentic Moderns
Expert Washing and Repairing
MARIE YOUSSOUPOVNA
Connoisseur
Willow Grove 516 4300 Old York Rd.

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RCA
Germantown 6149
John M. Rose
Let me service your radio
Complete line of R C A Radios
5439 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

LOUIS S. HEIM
Funeral Director
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2381

THE PARTY SHOP
WEDDING GIFTS
and
PARTY PRIZES
223 South 18th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tel.: Pennypacker 3985

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

THE VALLEY FORGE TEA ROOM
1727 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Foods direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming, restful atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads Pastries, Candies, Ice Cream to take home.

Julia Miller's Beauty Shoppe
For "Silver Threads Among the Gold" try our PERMATINT
Shampoo $2.00
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure 1.00
Re-wave 2.50
Open Evenings Kin. 9056
1417 Real Estate Trust Building, Phila.

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Expert in Repairing, Remodeling and Altering Both
CLOTH and FUR
into latest styles
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

PITTSBURGH

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

Express Your Christmas Wish by Sending
Personal Engraved Christmas Cards
"ORDER NOW"
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

READING

Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA Radio
exclusively at
POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

miladys shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
We specialize in half sizes
14½ to 26½
STREET AND FORMAL WEAR

Office Supplies
Typewriters
Mimeographing
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
115 N. 6th Street Reading, Pa.

SAYLOR'S
Place your order early for your Thanksgiving Turkey, Chicken, Capon, etc.
PRICES REASONABLE
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

C. Young your Hairdresser
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
New Millinery Modes
For the Season's Functions
Moderately Priced
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know some of the satisfied purchases that seem to response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to help to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Winter-Time Wardrobe Needs
Whatever you plan for yourself or family, you can be sure our greater selection and bigger values will please you. Ask about our 90-day plan!
SAMTERS

SEWICKLEY

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Silk Hose and Underthings
Christmas Cards
at the Shop or in Your Home
421 BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 765

Always an open door.
Your inquiries welcomed.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Eatmor Cranberries

Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
Wallace Coal & Coke Co.
Champion Coal
Disco—Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal Is Cheap—Good Coal Is Cheaper"
306 Meadow Lane, Edgeworth
Tel. Sewickley 321

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
SANITARY MILK CO.
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
FLOWERS OF QUALITY
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788-789

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
Esso
Time to service with "EVEREADY PRESTONE"
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

May We Suggest A Visit to
BUCHNER'S?
We are fully prepared for Early Christmas Shoppers
OPEN EVENINGS

VOGUE
Beauty Shop
1 Park Ave. Phone 1297

For That Special Dessert
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
in
FANCY FORMS
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Delivered in Refrigerated Car

The Hollyhock Shop
GIFTS and FLOWERS
—TRUTH GREETING CARDS—

UPPER DARBY

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD. BLVD. 2528

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

Atlas Upholstery
John McMullen, Mgr.
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES
made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES
made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE
reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
VENETIAN BLINDS
made to order.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6584-W

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
31 North George St.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Largest selection fur coats in Central Pennsylvania at reasonable prices. Coats made to individual design and special measure.
Repairing and remodeling by fur experts in our premises.

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Coming—

Monitor Camera Club From Thomas F. Carter, Eagle Rock, Calif.

Youthful Philosopher Seeks the Quiet of California's Uplands for Meditation

Mr. Otter Proves to Be a Generous Host to the Animal Aviators

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

But His Invitation to Enjoy His Slide Was Respectfully Declined

—And Going

Monitor Camera Club From Florence Wilson, Comanche, Texas

Texas Girl Sets Off on the Long Trek to the Country School

Quotation For Today

HONESTY is one part of eloquence. We persuade others by being in earnest ourselves.—HAZLITT.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Famous Men and Women

HERE'S an opportunity to check up on the occupations of famous men and women. The first has been checked for you. Try the others.

1	Poet	Sarah Bernhardt	
2	Statesman	John C. Fremont	
3	Painter	H.W.Longfellow	✓
4	Singer	Henry Clay	
5	Composer	John Burroughs	
6	Actor	Jenny Lind	
7	Actress	R.L.Stevenson	
8	Author	Rosa Bonheur	
9	Explorer	Frederic Chopin	
10	Naturalist	John Drew	

2. Letter Changing

LETTER CHANGING is somewhat like turning the pages of a book: each page brings one nearer to the end. An Omaha, Neb., reader shares an opportunity to change PAGE to BOOK in 5 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

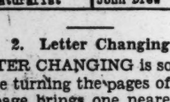
3. Word Dissecting

A MONTGOMERY, Ala., reader shares a bit of word-dissecting fun:

1. My first three letters, a covering for the head
   My whole is ability, so it's said.
2. My first 3 letters—a very bright hue,
   My whole—more than required or due.
3. My first 3 letters, a gatherer of sweet,
   My whole, a tree bearing fruit that's good to eat.
4. My first 3 letters, an insect small,
   My whole, to expect; foresee; forestall.
5. My first 3 letters, an agitator of air,
   My whole of grotesque nature doth appear.
6. My first 3 letters, the call of a dove,
   My whole, is working together—must be love.

4. Rebus

A WEE note of harmony from "Bonnie Scotland" is shared by a Lexington, Mass., reader. Three words are represented:



5. Cryptogram

A QUOTATION and the author's name are included in today's cryptogram, which should prove fairly easy, even for beginners.

SUBT Z YZT UZX TQJ Z CQQE DBZXQT GQD EQHTC Z JUHTC, UB UZX QTB CQQE DBZXQT GQD KBJJHTC HJ ZKQTB. = XLQJJ.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Bible Arithmetic No. 3

(Answer)

Solution: 490 (70x7—Matt. 18:22) minus 150 (Psalms) is 340; divided by 5 (James) is 68; multiplied by 1 is 68; plus 6 (Joseph) is 74.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Vocabularies (C. E. R.)—The correspondent writes:

I hope that some time soon you will find it convenient to say something, in the Word a Day, about the small percentage of words used in daily conversation and reading, as compared with the number understood.

It has been said to me that in selling, words should be confined to the vocabulary of the prospect. I am convinced that this is a mistake, because, with all of us, our understanding vocabulary is much larger than our speaking vocabulary. Of course it goes without saying that we must not talk over the heads of our audience, and that short Anglo-Saxon words are best; but informing nuances and interesting variety can be had by using the right word to convey the exact meaning.

Is there authoritative information as to the approximate excess of the number of words understood, above those ordinarily used?

Despite surveys which indicate that *50 little words make up 50 per cent of our conversation, that only 700 words are used in the bulk of our telephone conversations and business letters, and that 5000 words is a large number for an educated speaker, we are convinced that there is a considerable spread between the number of words known and the number used.

Analysis of the material published in this newspaper, for example, would indicate that a minimum of 25,000 different words—exclusive of proper names—are used in the course of a year. And Smith ("The Command of Words") says that "anyone with a high-school education, or its equivalent in the school of experience, has a reading vocabulary of at least 9000 words, and it may run to 14,000."

We have wide support for our view, however, that the average person puts into practical use only about half the words he recognizes in type or understands in speech. It would seem, then, that it not only would be unnecessary, but undiplomatic, to address men in the limited vocabulary to which they carelessly restrict themselves. But variety should be introduced only for precision in statement, not verbal adornment. What may strike the reader as a beautifully simple, even terse, style is really the result of a rich, not a sparse, vocabulary.

*The 50 words that make up 50 per cent of our conversation and writing: a, an, all, and, are, as, at, be, been, but, by, dear, for, from, had, has, have, he, her, his, I, if, in, is, it, me, my, not, of, on, one, or, she, so, that, the, there, they, this, to, very, was, we, were, which, will, with, would, you, your. (The italicized words comprise 25 per cent of current English writing.)

In Lighter Vein

Silly

Sonny sat on the lower step, his face resting in two hands.

"What's the matter, Sonny?" asked a gentleman.

"Nothin', just thinkin'." replied Sonny.

"What about?"

"Thinking how dumb trees are to take off their clothes in winter an' put 'em on in summer."—*Automobilist.*

Safety First

Two little girls were seated before a plate containing two bunches of grapes, one a large bunch, the other a small bunch. After some silence, Katie said to the other: "Is 'oo greedy?"

"No," Betty answered, "I'se not one bit greedy."

"Then," said Katie much relieved, "'oo choose."

—Tit-Bits

"Do you understand singing?"

"Yes—but don't stop her on my account."

School Note

"I wish Savonarola had been a Spaniard."

"Why?"

"Well, that's what he was on my examination paper."—*Bee-Hive.*

Animal Towners Still in England

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—19

ENGLAND seemed such a fascinating place to our Animal Towners that they stayed longer than they had planned. They would leave the plane in safe places and take long walks through great estates and fine old castles. Now they were flying northward.

As they sailed along, Reddy said, "I think we just passed over some strange animals down there on that brook. They have some sort of home there, I think. Let's land."

"Say, Reddy!" shouted Buster. "I can't land down there. It's all trees and bushes. I can't land on a postage stamp."

"No, I know you can't but there's a field just over there. We'll land on that and walk back. We really don't get walking enough since we built this plane."

So onto the field to a safe landing they glided. The animals got out and walked back to the brook. Sure enough, there was a little building with a porch almost over the water, and a sign that read, "You Otter Stop Inn—Sam Otter, Prop."

"Well, the sign seems friendly enough," said Racky Coon.

"Samuel! Samuel!" Buster called out loudly. "We should like to converse with you."

"You would, would you? Well here I am—Samuel Otter, as you say—ready to serve you."

This talk had come from a black head that bobbed up out of the brook close to the bank where the Animal Aviators were standing.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Reddy Fox. "We were not expecting to see you come up out of the brook."

"Well, strangers, would you mind telling where else you would expect an otter to be?" asked Sam Otter.

"Now you have me," said Reddy Fox. "Still, I'd almost think that if you were running an Inn, you otter hang around on shore, with a white apron on, ready to serve any guest."

"You may be right," said Mr. Otter, "but your pun is all wrong."

"You're all wet," exclaimed Bunny Rabbit.

"Well, as you journey around you'll find animals and humans all wet that never go near the water. Think that over!" said Mr. Otter chuckling.

The animals took a great fancy to Mr. Otter. They told him about their good-will trip round the world, visiting all kinds of animals. They told him that he was the first otter they had seen.

"Why!" exclaimed Mr. Otter, "Don't you have otters in America?"

"Yes," said Reddy Fox, "we have them. I've often heard Grampy Bear back in Animal Town tell about them. But I never before saw one. The otter is said to be a smart animal, and lives on, when many other animals are driven away."

"There you are!" shouted Mr. Otter with glee. "We otters are smart animals, say what you will. Now come into my Inn and I'll show you whether Samuel Otter of 'You Otter Stop Inn' knows his business. I'll serve each of you animals just what you like best, but you are to say never a word. Just make yourselves comfortable on the porch."

So they all sat down; that is, all except Racky Coon. He had to go dabble his paws in the brook, for no reason at all except that all coons love to do this. No matter what they have to eat, they always have to wash it before eating.

Soon Mr. Otter came to the door and shouted, "Come and get it!" And the Aviators needed no second call. In fact, it was almost a riot.

The animals had a hard time to keep from talking with their mouths full of the most delicious food they had ever tasted.

At last the meal was over, "Now," said Mr. Otter, "I'll let each one of you animals slide down my slide."

"Slide down your what?" asked Buster.

"It's too bad you don't know the pleasures of a slide," said Mr. Otter. "Otters all over the world like to slide down a smooth bank into the water. We just lie down on our stomachs and shoot kerplunk into the water. It's great fun!"

"I slipped on a muddy bank once and I went kerplunk into the water," said Reddy Fox, "and I didn't think it was fun at all."

"I don't wish to urge you animals, but I can show you how it's done," said Mr. Otter.

The slide was just beside the Inn. The whole Otter family rushed to the top of the slide, and one by one went sliding down the bank into the water. By their shouts of glee, it was easy to tell that they surely enjoyed it.

The Aviators remarked that it was no doubt wonderful sport, for them who liked it; but they were eager to continue their good-will trip; so they said good-by to the Otters and went back to their plane, and headed toward Scotland.—*Boylston Dummer.*

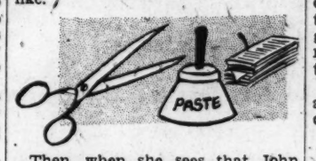
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Clipping Bureau

A WOMAN clips items of interest from various newspapers, then places them in envelopes according to subject matter, menus, garden hints, amateur astronomy, and the like.



Then, when she sees that John Blank will speak on "Bird Life," she sends him a postal, offering 10 clippings for 25 cents.

Naturally, The Christian Science Monitor proves an especially rich field for her clipping file, and the local paper provides her with "tips" as to prospective customers.—S. L., New Britain, Conn.

Conscience

NEVER act against your conscience . . . but, at the same time, never forget that your conscience may make mistakes, and therefore be ever on the look-out to correct and purify it continually.—*Harnack.*

Daily Anecdote

Gladstone's Knowledge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS such a well-established fact that Gladstone was amazingly well informed on almost every subject that two of his nephews, in a mildly resentful strain, began to scheme together in an effort to find some topic of which he knew nothing. After much searching they came across a volume dealing with Chinese chess; and, gloating over this unusual find, they began to learn some of its contents by heart.

When again they were at a dinner with their illustrious uncle, they began to converse with each other on this topic, airing some of the sentences committed to memory.

Mr. Gladstone was for a time engaged in exchanging opinions on some learned matter with his neighbor at table. This discussion finished, he turned to his nephews, and completely taking the wind out of their sails, he remarked: "I notice that you youngsters must have gotten hold of an old book on Chinese Chess which I wrote about twenty years ago."

The young men looked appealingly at each other, and groaned in utter despair.

Brevities

Hardware World: The worthy executive, whose people are with him, does his praising of his associates in public—his correcting of them in private.

London (Ont.) Free Press: There really is no downtrodden class in this country, unless you count those who have seats on the aisle.

Winston-Salem Journal: The canny working girl knows it is one thing to be wed and quite another to be fed.

London (Ont.) Free Press: Financial definition: An heiress is a woman who makes a capital wife.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Business Incident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roslindale, Mass.

A YOUNG man recently became a salesman for a well-known sewing machine concern. During the period of his instruction in selling, it was necessary for him to accompany one of the older salesmen on his daily round of house-to-house canvassing.

On one of these visits they were received by a woman whose gracious and charming manner at once made itself felt. She expressed admiration for the new, up-to-date models presented, but explained that since she was a war widow, with only a meager pension for the support of herself and her two children, she would have to "make the old one do" for awhile. This proved to be an old-fashioned and rather derelict survivor of the foot-control era of sewing machines.

On their way back to the office an idea occurred to the senior salesman. Upon arrival he presented the case of the courageous little woman to the district manager. The next day two jubilant salesmen rang the doorbell of the widow's home. Between them they bore a modern electric sewing machine, which, up to that time, had been used as an office model. They were presenting it, they told her, with the compliments of the company.

What an invaluable lesson for this youthful initiate into the so-called "hard" world of business!

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*You Can't Eat Your Cake and Wake Up Too!*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Silly' Is Right*

By CARMACK

Today I tried walking along on my hind paws and it was just as easy as anything—
Shortly afterwards I met Tiddlewinks and he was walking the same way!
We even ran a race on our two hind paws—
And the funny part of it was, nobody seemed to think it was at all unusual for us to be walking and running that way—
But no wonder—It was all a silly dream!

Bible Arithmetic

No. 3

From the number of times we are admonished to forgive ..... —

Subtract the number of chapters in the longest Bible book ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the book after Hebrews ..... —

Multiply by the number of chapters in Obadiah... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the husband of Jesus' mother. —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Night Driving

I HAVE always disliked night driving, until I hit upon the following plan: Whenever possible, I try to follow a car that is averaging the same speed at which I usually travel. A safe distance should be left between the two cars; but on an unfamiliar road it marks any curves and turns, and the driver of the second car can be prepared for them. —Katherine S., Madison, Wis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unknown Soldiers

GAUNT sentinels along the route of many an Armistice Day procession, stand November's wind-shorn trees. Stark now, and angular; suggestive of those strafed by shot and shell, fire and gas through four withering years. But they were soft in June with many leaves, as when some of today's unknown soldiers, home on furlough, shared this shade with younger brothers to whom they addressed words no censor could delete.

The best reason many of them knew for going back to the front was that those younger ones at any rate would never have to witness this new machine-made murder that men still called war. For millions of other people, too, only the faith that this was war to end war sustained their tolerance of the increasing sacrifices demanded by the belligerent governments.

For human nature, which is a convenient term for the average inclinations of the world's millions, finds in war no true and satisfactory expression that it can not better find in peace. If it had not prefered constructive courage to fiendish recklessness, it would have destroyed itself before 1914. Let militarism's apologists say what they will, when human nature is allowed to make its own choice without artificial conditioning, it does not deliberately choose war. The attitude of mind which makes the bayonet effective must be cultivated, as our manuals of military training point out.

Human nature may blunder into war, as Sir Norman Angell's studies bring out. It is ignorantly prone to follow in peace time such policies as lead logically to war. But it does not out of some devilish inclination of its own say, "I must lay waste, I must kill."

The Bible is authority for the fact that "God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." And Ruskin has added eloquently to that statement when he said: "You have had false prophets among you who have told you that men are nothing but fiends or wolves, half beast, half devil. Believe that and indeed you may sink to that."

But Ruskin didn't believe it. He saw men's best deeds exemplifying their nature, and those less than good belying it. More recent thinkers concur. Human nature, of course, is changing all the time. It is coming closer to true concepts. And to make a beginning against war it is not necessary that man's nature should at once be made over but rather that human behavior be redirected, a much less profound problem.

Stirring tributes to unknown soldiers must mark this day with doubtful diapasons, unless behind the speeches is a profounder understanding of those soldiers' desires than shows in the program and policies of too many governments today.

If unknown soldiers gave the orders for Armistice Day celebrations they no doubt would ask that above the martial music, above the praises and vocal regrets, should sound the testimony of men's higher natures, of their real selves, should sound the voices of wounded men comforting each other without regard to differences in uniforms. They would say, no doubt, that the unknown soldier—the forgotten man of war—is indeed unknown, being one who wished no cenotaph, but only that younger brothers of every man who marched in any of the World War armies would never have part in the lie war perpetrates on man's true nature.

Temperance Education—Where?

BEFORE repeal, much was heard from the opponents of prohibition about the improvements in temperance, and in temperance education, which were promised to follow the re-legalizing of the liquor traffic.

It may be too soon for definite analysis of effects of repeal in the United States as a whole, but the unanimous testimony of 35 presidents of women's clubs in New York state confirms the general impression that drinking has increased since repeal, and especially that temperance education remains inadequate.

A conspicuous gap between promise and fulfillment exists under the heading of temperance education. Before repeal, speakers who professed to be concerned over the temptations to youth under prohibition, painted glowing pictures of the money for temperance education that would be available from liquor taxes. Of course it was foolish to hope to combat modern liquor advertising with a small fraction of the proceeds from that advertising. But even the fraction has not been used. This promise simply has not been fulfilled. Most of the education on liquor is for intemperance.

Prohibition went down to defeat largely because its advocates dropped temperance education after the Eighteenth Amendment had been adopted. Temperance education brings to individuals the reasons for combating liquor. When these reasons are lost sight of, any law curbing the liquor traffic may appear unreasonable. But the reasons for liquor's indictment and banishment are inseparable from liquor itself.

The need is to revive the vigorous temperance education which once awakened millions to the social necessity of abstinence and of effective legal chains on a traffic that undermines any society which does not protect itself.

Britain Keeps "Coalition"

THE British people have little love for coalition governments. But the present British Administration, calling itself "National," appears to be an exception. Politicians see no alternative; and even leaders of the Labor party would hardly welcome an immediate call to office.

It is not that there is any marked enthusiasm in the country for this particular Government or for its leaders. There was intense disgust with the Government as a whole and Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Premier over Britain's part in the Ethiopian crisis. Individual measures are from time to time the objects of severe criticism. No glow of feeling, even of Conservative party feeling, is aroused by the activities of the ministers in charge of the country's destiny.

Why should this coalition prove an exception to others? The answer must be given indirectly; we must question the expression "coalition," which has always been used to indicate a temporary alliance between parties, involving a compromise between strongly held party ideals. What if there are no "parties" in the old sense of the term, the members of which are closely bound together by strong opinions and differentiated from other parties holding precisely opposite opinions?

Certain it is that if you asked what were the distinctive opinions which characterized the present Conservative party, you would find it hard to name them; and if you described the specific opinions of the Liberal party, you would find many of them held by persons calling themselves Conservatives and many of them held by Socialists. And if you search for the more urgent political objectives of the Labor party, you discover again that many of them are those acknowledged by members of the present Government—housing reform, centralization of administration, maintenance of democracy, preservation of peace.

Party ties, party enthusiasms, party fanaticism, party shibboleths are less evident in British public life today than at any time in the last century. But this should not be taken to mean that there is a real loss of interest in those subjects which once dominated politics; rather, it means that other subjects for the time being transcend them.

Affairs belonging to foreign policy are those which today absorb the political attention of the British public. It is a tradition of British political life that where foreign affairs are concerned party differences should as far as possible be laid aside. Whether this state of things will persist it is impossible to say; but so long as it does, reliance on non-party methods is likely to remain uppermost.

Keys in Any Key

APPROPRIATELY enough, the *Musiknotenschreibmaschine,* that long-awaited useable music typewriter, has been announced from Dresden, park-bejeweled city where some of the world's greatest composers first heard their masterpieces applauded. It might as well have come from Vienna had not the waltz's royal family Strauss written literally hundreds on hundreds of compositions apparently quite easily by hand.

Anyone else who has copied a few pages of music, or worked out a harmony lesson for a music master, has some idea what this machine will mean to composers who can afford to buy one, and have patience and time to master it—or who has set up his composing business along corporation lines, with a secretary to dictate to.

But few stenographers know how to work in "figured bass"—that musical shorthand in which early composers used to set down orders for four-part writing, and which consisted simply of bass notes with figures over each to indicate how to build the rest of the chord. And probably no complete musical shorthand after the style of Gregg or Pitman has yet been put into business schools. Students of that shorthand with which one takes dictation on a typewriter might qualify as composers' secretaries simply by taking honors in courses in pianoforte, voice, organ, solfeggio, theory, harmony, orchestration, composition and a few collateral subjects at one or more of the world's famous *conservatoires.*

Don't think, however, that composers would be the only beneficiaries of the mass production and of the *Musiknotenschreibmaschine,* or of its sale on long-time "budget" payments—very long-time, if music writing pays no better than it did in Schubert's day. One of the extra wonders of the world is that publishers ever found out what the great composers meant by their hieroglyphics set down in creative fury and in lofty contempt of any such practical problem as that of reading it. Indeed, it is possible that publishers who would like to be sure they are actually printing what the composers write, instead of possibly making up masterpieces for them as well as paying them royalties, will subsidize wide distribution of the *Musiknotenschreibmaschine.*

ONE JUMP AHEAD DEPARTMENT: Before the eagle-eyed *New Yorker* gets it, we wish to acknowledge one of our own typographical errors. "Only live women," we said the other day, substituting a compliment for good mathematics, "were elected to Congress." Well, Congress will need them that way!

Poet vs. Lawyer

Book News of the Day

A POET who had to become a lawyer; a man whose real life took fire only in the riches of imagery while days and nights were filled with factual briefs for industrial cases; a retiring student and scholar who fought his way by sheer activity out of the bleak, uninspiring environment of the central Illinois of the nineties to a recognized place in the ever widening literary circles of a lusty young Chicago—this is the Edgar Lee Masters who reveals in his autobiography, ACROSS SPOON RIVER (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50), a life of appalling conflict and discouragement, shot through with an indomitable, unquenchable spirit.

Pushed by his successful lawyer-father into a law office and practice, when everything within him ached for college, for Homer, for expression of the poetry he felt but was not sure of, he actually became, himself, an able and successful "down state" and Chicago lawyer. It is the dual tale of an inward and an outward being, a tale of conflict and of compromise. If the proud and sensitive nature of his inner self feels a measure of self-pity because of his family's lack of sympathy with his yearnings, and sees a series of wrongs where a different temperament might have brought about less cruel circumstances, one can scarcely, in these days of greater understanding of youth's dreams, blame him. A carefully cultivated hardness, an ironic courage in his outward nature developed perforce through facing judges in causes and environments alien to his choice, served to save his sense of balance, and freed him, paradoxically, to woo the poetic muse.

* * *

As the pages turn, there is revealed in detail a faithful picture of life in the Middle West in its uninspired days of small town gossip, of long buggy rides over flat, dusty roads, of the book agent selling his "Garland of Roses" for the parlor tables of the provincial élite. Here, too, are to be found Bryan as a rising star with free silver and the hope of a "new day"; the sprawling, ugly town that was Chicago in its adolescence, with its endless saloons and discouraging boarding houses; the glamour and gamble of its World's Fair, the crash of the '93 panic. Across the pages also—pages sometimes beautiful—walk Carl Sandburg, shocking America with his "hog-butcher of the world" and other new-style writings, "poetry in substance but prose in form"; Theodore Dreiser, Harriet Monroe and the circle publishing and contributing to the magazine, Poetry; Vachel Lindsay in a vivid two-page portrait, and the many celebrities collected by Mrs. William Vaughn Moody at her home.

The ribs of the book are the events in the career of an Illinois lawyer. The heart and life of the book are the reactions of a sensitive, not-to-be-downed and genuinely poetic nature to the rigorous circumstances of making his way with more hindrance than help—the old American story in a fresh version.

* * *

The series of recounted amours grows a bit wearying, even though they reveal Masters's undaunted search for a sympathetic and understanding friend. There are high lights, though, even here; for one of these many episodes Masters closes with the remark, "She did not cure me of the woman hope." In fact, his ironic humor throws many an otherwise over-plain account into interesting, interpreted perspective. One might wish for more selection and arrangement. There are, indeed, times when the assortment of detail and incident spreads out with much of the bleak lack of proportion of the central Illinois landscape. Yet, withal, the narrative is curiously absorbing. Even while one wonders at the attraction of so plain a tale, one reads on, with deepening tolerance, enriched tenderness, because Masters has written in the story of his life a sincere human document, a brief that pleads his case honestly before the jury of readers.

M. J. T.

Still Interested in Birds

Peter in Politics

"SONGS," exclaimed Peter with satisfaction. His voice came in puffs, for at the moment he was crawling under the couch.

"Songs, instead of speeches," he repeated with effort. His inspiration was the radio, which he had just tuned in, and the disappearing act which he was doing was his own method of expressing pleasure.

* * *

Peter seemed relieved that politics were over for a time. He had come to a point of despair over the strident voices which persistently issued from the little brown box, voices which proclaimed the virtues of one party and the vices of the other. All the same, he felt slightly touched that the ballot cast by his school was not announced over the radio along with other state returns.

"Whom did you vote for?" we queried interestedly.

"First I voted for what's his name and then for—oh, you know, the other one," he confided with great seriousness. "Some of the boys wanted me to vote for him, so I did. And then there was another slip, so I made a X for him." This was a bit mixy to us, but he had a judicial air about him as he told us, which made us feel we ought to understand if we didn't.

If you looked at it from his point of view, it was a simple matter, no cause for argument, no cause for dissatisfaction. Whichever got the Presidency was your candidate; you had been strictly impartial and had pleased nearly everybody.

Ah Peter! How uncomplicated life is at seven-but-nearly-eight. Nevertheless, Peter is far wiser than he was at the beginning of the campaign. There was that nearly black eye, for one thing, the story of which never came completely into our hands, but which seems to have been a discussion in which Peter learned that politics, like religion, are close to men's hearts and not to be tampered with by impartiality, or by tempering the wind to the wrong candidate—which he found, meant the one your playmate was not voting for.

It must have been something like this. Peter, who had worn buttons for both candidates, sometimes separately, sometimes both at once, had been queried as to his loyalties. He had probably looked down at his button to see which one he was wearing that day and had made answer accordingly.

Ensued the conversation.

"Aw, he's no good."

"Yes, he is," quoth Peter. "I'm wearing his button."

"Well take it off."

"All right," said Peter. "I've got the other button. I'll wear it tomorrow."

"Sure you will," said his mentor, "and you'd better take that one off now."

This was too much.

"No," said Peter.

He came home with his button, and also with an experienced-looking eye. . . . He wore his buttons unmolested thereafter, but mislaid them both before the campaign had ended.

"I don't see why they let um be President for more than one year," he announced at supper time on the day of election. We sighed. The very thought was wearying. And explained why it might be rather messy to have speeches on the radio for so large a part of every year instead of every four. This went home.

"But," he concluded, "then if we didn't like um, we wouldn't have to keep um very long." Peter knows himself a member of a democracy.

* * *

Suddenly he came out from under the couch and looked at us curiously.

"Can anybody be President?"

"Anyone born in the U. S."

"Was I?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Then I can be President."

We waited.

"Guess I'll run," he announced pleasantly, going back out of sight, "and let the other chaps wear my button."

Peter has gone into politics in a big way.

DOROTHY DESMOND

Mirror of World Opinion

Bed and Breakfast

[Our Special Correspondent has lately returned from an investigation, in propria persona, of one of the oldest but least organized of Britain's indigenous industries.]

IT SHOULD not be assumed too readily that the decision of the Government not to apply the overcrowding regulations to holiday lodgings represents a tacit admission by the authorities that all is well with the board-residence industry. On the contrary—if we are to judge by the reasoning which has been held to justify intervention in the case of coal, cotton, iron and steel, transport, fishing and agriculture—all the evils which used to afflict these industries are rampant in the bed-and-breakfast trade.

In the first place, the industry is functioning within the simple pattern of a *laissez faire* economy, and all experts in modern reconstruction are agreed that this condition is irreconcilable with efficient operation. Entrance into the industry is ridiculously easy. The most cursory observation *in situ* will reveal that any person regards himself or herself as qualified to put up a notice offering homely accommodation to all and sundry. More detailed inquiry elicits extraordinary trivial excuses for such action. "There's a spare room doing nothing and we may as well use it." . . . "We are glad to earn a few extra shillings for the winter." . . . "It makes a bit of company"—all absurd pleas which would earn short shrift in any sound totalitarian community. . . .

What is the net result of the policy (or absence of policy) of allowing an industry to work out its own salvation without let or hindrance? In the bed-and-breakfast trade we have a multiplicity of un-co-ordinated and intensely individualistic producers, ranging from the luxury hotel which is strenuously supporting the official program of reflation, down to the hopelessly inefficient widow who overfeeds a couple of youngsters because they remind her of her own boys. There is no national plan, no standardization, no orderly production and marketing.

The effect of these conditions on the consumer should not be forgotten. Haphazard methods of production are inevitably reflected in the casual behavior of the clientele. The terminology in vogue in the industry is significant of this tendency. People talk of "popping down to the sea," "clearing off for the week end," "dropping in at so-and-so." Persons start in the morning for a ride, a walk or some other excursion without the slightest idea where they will put up for the night. Is this the right mentality or the right training in a world rapidly arming for a decisive struggle? It may be true that most generals start a battle without knowing where they will be at nightfall. But neither the rank and file nor the general populace is expected or allowed to know of this fact. On the contrary, even in a headlong retreat, General Headquarters is careful to report that the movement was conducted according to plan. Plan is the operative word here, as everywhere else.

There is, however, a more decisive military argument against an un-co-ordinated bed-and-breakfast industry. Peace-time lodgings are war-time billets. If the Government does not promptly take the industry's affairs in hand, one of our enterprising daily newspapers will produce a blue book on Billet Unpreparedness, which will shake the seats of the mighty. All the circumstances point to the immediate establishment of a Bed-and-Breakfast Marketing Board, with the complete paraphernalia of registered producers, regulated production, quotas, price control and central selling. A statutory levy for the scrapping of some of the earlier bedsteads should be part of the scheme.—*The Economist* (London).

Tribute to His Critics

THE most striking incident connected with President Roosevelt's triumphal return to Washington occurred not at Union Station nor during his passage through the cheering crowds which lined the route to the White House. . . . When the President was holding a press conference as part of his normal routine, came an episode of a different but fundamentally far more significant character. It represented a tribute paid by the President to his critics rather than a tribute paid to the President by his admirers. And both types of tribute are important in a country which intends to hold true to democratic principles.

Mr. Roosevelt revealed—and there was no impelling reason why he should have done so—that on the eve of the election he accorded himself only 360 electoral votes, as against 171 for Mr. Landon. This striking underestimate of the actual results he smilingly explained as due to his "well-known conservative tendencies. . . ."

Only the President can say just what specific considerations prompted him last Sunday so to minimize the strength of his popular following. But the fact that he did so is a most happy augury. It shows a realization in Mr Roosevelt's mind that some of his policies might well have, even if they did not, aroused overwhelming general resentment in many sections of the country. It shows a consciousness of mistakes made, and therefore implies a willingness to make rectifications where desirable. It shows an expectation of opposition, and consequently may be taken to indicate a willingness to heed intelligent criticism even though there may now be no political need for giving that consideration.

It is impossible to imagine a Hitler, a Mussolini, or a Stalin publicly announcing that they had expected far more antagonism from a nation-wide plebiscite than was actually accorded them.—*Washington Post.*

The Wide Horizon

Seeing Their Neighbor's Need

By Phyllis M. Lovell

LONDON

WOMEN magistrates of England and Wales have been investigating juvenile crime in an effort to discover the best methods of dealing with it.

Not that juvenile crime is assuming alarming dimensions. Statistics in regard to it have risen. But those who know more of the matters which lie behind published reports are not worried. The coming into force of the Children's Act in 1933, which brought young delinquents up to the age of seventeen within the scope of juvenile justice, automatically swelled the recorded numbers of juvenile misdeeds. Besides which, the understandingly humane attitude toward the child prescribed by the act has in itself so inspired confidence that the average person is no longer reluctant to link himself with the law, and children fall into the hands of the magistrates in these days without engendering any apprehension among their elders that, because of the occurrence, they must now henceforth be regarded as criminals.

Nevertheless, the women magistrates are not satisfied that the question of juvenile crime is being handled in a manner altogether effective. The methods of dealing with crime, once committed, they say, may be as nearly perfect as human capacity can make them, but too little is known of, and too little is cared about, the things which, long before the aid of reformatory methods is sought, have made the committal of crime possible.

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When the women met in London, the other day, it was upon this line that the main theme of their discussions ran. The cure of crime is as effective, they said, as can be. But what about the cause?

Certain figures coming from Birmingham were quoted. In Birmingham, it had been discovered that most of the juvenile delinquency was committed in the center of the city where slum areas are prevalent. Of the children who committed it, two thirds were under the age of fourteen. Seventy-five per cent of them were beyond the influence of any religious or social organization. Ten per cent were motherless. Fourteen per cent were the children of mothers who were forced, by economic circumstances, to be out at work all day.

These were enlightening figures, and nearly every group of them pointed clearly to the need for a better home life. The women recollected that more than 12,000 divorces and separation orders are granted each year and that broken families are acknowledged to be one of the most prolific known causes of juvenile delinquency.

But they did not concentrate their whole attention upon drawing conclusions about family relationships, nor as to how much better the child might be if only his parents were more accommodatingly adaptable to moral values. To do so, they said, would be merely to place blame in quarters which find it extremely difficult to adjust themselves of their own accord. Families may find self-reform exceedingly hard, but in these days there are other agencies at work, and when parents seem incapable and homes are made unhappy because of it, these other agencies should be explored in order to discover whether the public in general is not in some measure responsible in cases where, so often, the entire blame is placed upon the home.

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To begin with, the women said, the public, and not the home, is responsible for the inadequacy of juvenile leisure-time organizations. The public is responsible for allowing new housing estates to be run up where erstwhile slum families—deprived of the distractions of lighted shops and noisy thoroughfares, and of excitement provided by the quarrels of next-door neighbors in which they themselves have no immediate concern—are yet expected to live without becoming bored by their newly imposed conditions. The public, it was held, is responsible for that complacent attitude which allows school classes to be so large that individual attention and understanding become impossible and children are brought up by a process of mass development—and often in the wrong direction.

The public, according to the women magistrates, is responsible for the poverty of public playgrounds; for permitting temptation to be offered by the display of small and alluring goods, open and seemingly unwatched, upon shop stalls; for an unkind lack of films suitable for children to see, and for an unkind abundance of films such as they should never see.

It is possible, the women magistrates said, that legislation may be so perfect, that criminal procedure may be so just, that courts may be so humane that people in general may be tempted to believe that such inanimate matters constitute the solution to the problem of delinquency.

People will be wrong. Legislation, and criminal procedure, and courts appear upon the scene only after a crime has been committed. Not until social conditions are righted and social relationships made safe, and the ordinary man and woman accepts due responsibility for his neighbor, will crime and the influences which engender it be put fairly under control.